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REACTION TO NITZE HAGUE REMARKS ON INF

LD111719 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] As the date for the deployment of new American nuclear missiles is drawing nearer, NATO countries' spokesmen have all but accepted such deployment as inevitable. Our observer Yuriy Reshetnikov in his commentary takes a look at the situation, and here is what he writes:

The situation at hand is indeed nothing to be particularly optimistic about, and the widespread concern expressed these days by the world public is perfectly justifiable. The intermediate-range weapons talks which have continued for 22 months at Geneva appear to be deadlocked with no immediate solution in sight. Trouble at the talks, quite predictably, has been blamed on the Soviet Union, which has allegedly shown increasing signs of inflexibility.

Ambassador Paul Nitze, the chief U.S. negotiator at Geneva, told NATO officials at the North Atlantic assembly in the Hague last week that there had been virtually no movement on the Soviet side since the talks began 22 months ago. He implied that all the movement over that period has been provided by the NATO side. Movement there has been, no denying that, but it has been consistently in line with the original 1979 double-track decision. Under that decision, while making the pretense of negotiations with the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles in Europe, NATO states have all but laid the ground for a total of 572 missiles to be deployed shortly in West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands. And to date, that decision seems to be on the verge of implementation.

Speaking in the Hague last week, Paul Nitze described the basic Soviet position on arms control in Europe as potentially significant, which in itself is quite an acknowledgment on the part of an American diplomat. Lest his remark be construed as complimentary about the basic Soviet position, Mr Nitze promptly corrected himself. It appears now from his remarks that this position of the USSR is intended to leave this country as the only nuclear power on the European Continent. The yardstick the Paul Nitze applies apparently doesn't measure Britain or France as nuclear powers, nor does the United States intend to take into account its own formidable forward-based nuclear capability confronting the Soviet Union at close range. In Washington's view, that is nothing to be reckoned with. The Soviet Union, however, happens to disagree with such an appraisal. Britain's nuclear capability alone, it's been estimated, within a matter of minutes could level most of the European centers of the USSR. Needless to say, both British and French nuclear forces are targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies, not on the United States or Canada.

The Soviet Union has gone on record for an elimination of all nuclear weapons in Europe, both medium-range and tactical. If this cannot be done immediately, the Soviet Union is prepared to retain in Europe as many medium-range missiles as are currently possessed by NATO. The Soviet Union proposes a threefold reduction in the arsenals of medium-range arms in Europe and is prepared to liquidate them physically. If that is a potentially significant offer, as Mr Nitze put it diplomatically, then it's high time to respond to this potential.

START DELEGATIONS MEET IN PLENARY SESSION 11 OCT

LD111224 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva October 11 TASS -- A plenary session of the delegations of the USSR and the USA was held here today at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

U.S. EXPLOITING INF TALKS FOR 'PROPAGANDA'

LD112243 Moscow TASS in English 2211 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The Reagan administration is using the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe for propaganda purposes, in order to camouflage the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles and not in order to achieve concrete agreement with the Soviet Union. This conclusion is drawn by many press bodies in Western countries, which stress that for two years now the Reagan team has actually been sabotaging the Geneva talks. Thus the London GUARDIAN points out that the United States Government pays more attention to the propaganda campaign than to the talks, is trying to convince its allies that the Soviet Union bears the responsibility for a "possible failure" of the U.S. efforts to avoid the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe (sic). The Japanese newspaper ASAHI in its turn points out that the United States' so-called compromise proposals on medium-range missiles are "aimed, apparently, not at the achievement of an actual breakthrough at the talks in Geneva but rather at getting a political effect" taking into consideration the anti-nuclear movement in the United States and West-European countries.

The journal of American physicists BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS points out that the Reagan administration is striving to take the Geneva talks into an impasse so as to justify by the lack of progress at the talks the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Washington's striving to cover up with rhetorics and other verbal gimmicks its unwillingness to agree on the reduction of nuclear armaments is aimed at misleading people, at getting them entangled in technical detail, at duping them with anti-Soviet hysteria so that they should be unable to distinguish between black and white, between good and bad. They in Washington resorted to such gimmicks many times but people who judge by deeds, not by words, are excellently aware that the present U.S. Administration is conducting the course hostile to the interests of peace and security of peoples, above all peoples of Europe. The Reagan team is literally obsessed with the idea of achieving military supremacy in the world. Stepping up the unrestrained arms race it pushes humanity to the brink of nuclear conflict.

The Soviet Union is firmly against competition in the arms race, the more so nuclear arms race. It got down to negotiations at Geneva with an open intention to find and work out mutually acceptable solutions on an honest and equitable basis, on the principle of equality and equal security. The Reagan team, quite the contrary, is using the talks as a camouflage for the build up of its nuclear potential in the European zone while blatantly neglecting security of European peoples.

A broad movement against Washington's nuclear insanity that swept Europe and other continents shows that the peoples are determined to curb U.S. strategists of war.

'Hour of Truth' At Hand

AU111907 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Oct 83 p 7

[APN article "especially for TRYBUNA LUDU" by Spartak Beglov, APN political commentator: "Euromissiles: Agreement Is Only Possible Now, Not Later"]

[Text] Despite what NATO leaders say, the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe will not create any "new possibilities" whatsoever of reaching an accord on control over these weapons during the Geneva talks.

On the contrary, the more Washington spreads illusions like this and renews its "pseudo-direct" and "pseudo-zero" options designed to camouflage the only accepted concept for deploying these missiles, the more Moscow is forced to state categorically: The USSR's chances of playing this game of Washington's are also zero. This is the only "absolute zero" to which the Reagan administration's present course can lead.

Many international observers notice that the statement of Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov leaves no doubt concerning this matter. Such a conclusion is fully justified.

The following chain of logic leads to such a conclusion. First, it is Moscow's opinion that a new European arms spiral can be avoided by commencing mutual arms reductions from the present armaments level. The appearance of Pershing II's and guided missiles completely alters the state of affairs and forces Europe into a completely new situation.

Second, the Soviet Union has made more than enough steps toward compromise. This it has done in the spirit of the following statement: "Not one single Soviet missile or aircraft more than NATO has." The USSR has announced a moratorium on the deployment of its missiles, and has said that if an accord is reached, it will destroy all the missiles that have been reduced, including the SS-20's. And finally, it has said it is ready to have the same number of missiles and warheads as the number of British and French nuclear missiles aimed against it.

Third, America's further ignoring of such a concrete display of goodwill by the USSR cannot lead to any other conclusion but the one that the delay of the negotiations to the accompaniment of Reagan's illusions may only serve to confuse the anxious public opinion, and not the interests of accord.

Attention has been drawn both in the West and in the East to U.S. Vice President George Bush's recent statement that sooner or later it will be necessary to take English and French nuclear missiles into consideration. However, there is obviously no direct communications link between the vice president and the U.S. delegation at Geneva since the latter is sticking to its old inflexible stance. It is really no longer a secret to anyone that the key to success in the talks lies in taking these missiles into consideration. It is difficult not to agree with the London GUARDIAN when in a 30 September editorial it doubts whether Reagan and Thatcher are ready to "seek a real compromise, one that is possible to accept in practice."

Fourth, events are developing in such a way that the hour of truth is at hand. Either there will be a noticeable turnabout in the talks when the United States backs down from deploying its missiles (and such a signal should come from the Americans), or the Soviet Union will be forced to draw the full and final conclusion from the Americans' reluctance to reach an accord, and will be forced to act in a way appropriate to this situation.

Fifth, taking the above-mentioned conditions into account and also the fact that the deployment of American missiles has been clearly described by the Soviet Union as a hostile act aimed at breaking the equilibrium, there is no point in talking about "further prospects" in the talks. Deploying these missiles may only be a signal for ending dialogue and commencing a new arms spiral.

The hour of truth has already struck in the sense that the NATO leaders are already making the most serious mistake they are capable of making before our very eyes. By spreading the illusion about the possibilities of reaching accord "later," after armament, they are giving Washington all the trump cards in a game in which the Pentagon's stakes concerning missiles are greater than the stakes of the sensible politicians concerning the successful continuation of the talks.

U.S. CONTINUES TO 'BLOCK' GENEVA ARMS TALKS

LD091037 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0817 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, 9 Oct (TASS) -- The paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes that U.S. President Reagan's so-called "new initiatives" are nothing more than a rehash of all the pseudo-zero and "interim" options that have long since been discredited in the eyes of world opinion. "No, it is not through the wide-open door to the conclusion of agreements with the USSR on problems of limiting nuclear weapons and easing the threat of annihilation for all living things on earth that the White House chief looks at the world," the paper states. "Rather, he looks through the slit of the narrow egoistic interests of U.S. ruling circles."

While deliberating aloud about its "adherence to the cause of peace," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes, the American Administration continues as before to block the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe which are taking place in Geneva. As before, it is proposing merely to agree on how many Soviet medium-range missiles should be reduced and how many American missiles should be deployed in Europe in addition to the nuclear arsenal NATO already has. At the same time the United States continues to object categorically to British and French missiles and nuclear carrier aircraft being counted in. So, the newspaper sums up, there has been no change of any kind in the U.S. position on the two fundamental issues: those relating to the non-deployment of American missiles and to the counting-in of British and French nuclear weapons.

And behind the noisy ranting about some kind of "new initiatives," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes further the United States is pushing ahead at top speed with practical preparations to deploy its Pershing II's and long-range cruise missiles on European soil.

Exactly the same situation holds at the talks on limiting strategic weapons. While stating that "the United States will agree to any just and verifiable agreement," Washington is nevertheless not prepared to acknowledge the fundamental principle of equality and like security for the sides. If this principle is not observed -- as they well realize across the ocean -- there can naturally be no question of serious talk about reaching agreement with the USSR. Rejection of the principle of equality and like security can only signify an intention on the part of the White House to continue in future to block the talks and to back off from an agreement.

For a just, honest agreement that would effectively lower the level of nuclear confrontation and take away the threat of disaster hanging over mankind to be reached, the paper stresses, what is needed is political will. And it is precisely just such a will that Washington is lacking.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says in conclusion: The USSR will be able to give an appropriate response to any attempt to upset the existing military-strategic parity, and there will be no divergence between its words and its deeds.

USSR RAIL MINISTER ON IMPROVING CEMA RAIL LINKS

AU070925 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Oct 83 p 6

[APN interview given by Nikolay Konarev, USSR minister of railways, to Yuriy Siniakov "especially for TRYBUNA LUDU": "Technology at the Service of Transportation" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Siniakov] The tasks connected with the intensive development of the CEMA countries' economies cover all branches of the economy, including transportation systems.

[Konarev] Of course they do, because the production figures of thousands of enterprises quite simply depend on the way transportation functions. Therefore, the point is to achieve coordinated joint activity both within a given country and within the entire socialist community. All types of transportation -- air, land, and sea -- must guarantee regular shipments. This concerns the railroads in particular.

Although the railroads are playing a smaller part in shipping loads today, they still transport 55 percent of goods inside CEMA countries. This situation is not going to change, because the railroads are and will remain the most reliable way of transporting goods, and not only internationally.

In the meantime, the growing trade between the CEMA countries is causing difficulties in the functioning of the railroads. Railroad shipments are rightly regarded as a "bottleneck" in the development of international economic relations. Therefore, everything must be done to make the main transportation routes encourage the development of this cooperation, and not hinder it. The problem demands coordinating all kinds of transportation with each other, improving the technical standard of internationally important routes, and modernizing border stations. In a word, the problem demands intensification.

[Siniakov] Surely solving problems like this requires a long-term program dedicated to transportation involving the cooperation of the CEMA countries? How is the problem being solved? What is the Soviet Union's contribution?

[Konarev] The program which has been worked out jointly by CEMA involves the performance of many CEMA tasks in several stages. Our joint efforts are aimed at shortening loading times, reducing waiting times at border stations, and guaranteeing a "clear road" for international trains. For this purpose, the most heavily frequented main routes are being redeveloped: Moscow-Brest-Warsaw-Berlin; Bendery-Kishinev-Ungeny-Bucharest-Sofia; and Rostock-Berlin-Prague-Budapest. All together, 14 east-west main routes and 4 north-south main routes are being redeveloped.

In 2 years of the current 5-year plan, about 300 km of railroad track have been electrified on routes leading to the USSR frontier alone. Also, 600 km of track have been equipped with automatic points and signal boxes; 70 km of additional track have been laid; and the length of track without gaps, so-called velvet track, has been lengthened by 600 km.

Many stations and railroad junctions serving international routes are being redeveloped and modernized. These include Chop, Brest, Batyevo, Ungeny, Reni (USSR), Cerna (CSSR), and Ruse and Kardam (Bulgaria).

A 400-km rail route has now been in service for several years, along which iron ore from the Soviet Union reaches the Polish Katowice combine directly without having to be unloaded and reloaded. Similar tracks with the same gauge as in the USSR run to the metal plants in Kosice (CSSR) and Galati (Romania). However, the gauge of the new rail route between the CSSR and the USSR will be the same as in Europe.

The agreement on the joint use of large capacity containers has brought considerable savings. It has been possible to reduce the transportation of empty containers to a considerable extent. At present, not more than 15 percent of all container shipments within CEMA comprise empty containers.

[Siniakov] At this year's meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee, a lot of attention was devoted to transportation problems. It was stressed among other things that the development of rail transportation in the CEMA countries should be based on the latest scientific and technical achievements. What are the main things that are being considered?

[Konarev] Computer technology is being considered. Generally speaking, the possibilities for applying computer technology in transportation are so wide that they deserve a separate interview. I will merely say that a center for coordinating this matter has been set up inside CEMA. Specialists from our countries have created an automatic system for controlling our joint rolling stock, which consists of 300,000 wagons. The system supplies essential information, shows how the rolling stock is being used, and also makes calculations.

In the USSR and the GDR, computer technology is being used to make the issuing of tickets automatic. An automatic reservations and ticket sales system for long-distance trains has been in operation in the Moscow region for over 10 years. A similar electronic system has been in use in the GDR capital since 1981.

The international transportation network should function on the same principle as this, especially as far as goods shipments are concerned. We also place great hope in modern technology and in technological solutions. We are arranging appropriate undertakings right now as part of the coordination of 5-year plans for the years 1986-90.

Even here one cannot rule out the fact that there may be a situation favorable for one partner but unfavorable for another. In order to achieve a consensus of views and work out correct solutions, representatives of ministries of transportation are sitting down at a negotiating table. Goodwill, a recognition of mutual interests, a readiness to help -- these are the most important principles of socialist economic integration. By acting together we are guaranteeing the trouble-free functioning of transportation which joins our countries and peoples.

U.S. VIEWS ON UN PRESENCE COMPARED TO 'FACTS'

LD111806 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1942 GMT 10 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Enough strange pronouncements by U.S. officials have accumulated regarding the presence of the United Nations on the territory of the United States to compare them with each other and with the facts.

It is well known how Washington made use of the provocation with the South Korean aircraft to deprive the head of the Soviet delegation of the opportunity of participating in the work of the General Assembly session. Naturally, protests have arisen in U.S. circles, and also bewilderment: Hadn't Washington forgotten that it was dealing with an international organization and not, say, with the air traffic controllers' trade union?

And then something happened which was unexpected even for the present U.S. Administration: One of its official representatives was unable to keep his mouth shut, and he was immediately refuted by another official representative, but this one was in turn put in place by a third. This is how events developed: The first to speak was a representative of the United States at the UN, the second person in the American delegation there, named Lichenstein. If someone does not like being in New York, I will with pleasure go to the airport to say good riddance to him. The State Department immediately issued a statement that Lichenstein was speaking personally and not for the U.S. Government. Then, the chief representative of the United States at the UN, Dr Jeane Kirkpatrick, offered her version: I would not object if the UN headquarters were in New York half the year and in Moscow half the year, and let either not admit whoever he wants. Secretary of State Shultz explained to journalists that Kirkpatrick was not empowered to make such a strange statement and does not reflect the opinion of the U.S. leadership.

The U.S. diplomatic department had already begun to soothe the corps of journalists, in any event, admitting its responsibility and calling the hotheads to order. But one of these [word indistinct] journalists surmised that President Reagan himself should be involved: What did the White House think about the dispute between Shultz, Lichenstein, and Kirkpatrick? Suspecting nothing, Ronald Reagan agreed completely with Lichenstein. While we are driving no one away, we are keeping no one, said the President on the already-famous good riddance theme. The State Department could neither refute or correct the White House, the State Department simply delicately or disconcertedly kept quiet.

At the same time, the Senate began a strange campaign. Expressing their disapproval of the UN, the U.S. senators voted to cut by more than one-third the U.S. financial payment, obviously aiming to scare the obstinate organization. But here the fathers of New York hindered them. It turns out that for this city, and for the United States in general, the presence of UN headquarters yields an income twice the size of the financial payment made. Thirty thousand foreign representatives bring in apartment rents, car sales, and the like, worth more than \$700 million for New York. And if one calculates more carefully, then for sure it seems that the United States saves even more than now pretended by New York businessmen. And U.S. business would not at all want to give such profits to another country -- in other words, if they made merry when saw them off, when they counted up their profits they would cry.

I am, of course, now talking about the financial side, not quite the main thing; there is a political side. This was stated clearly by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov; the question in general suggests itself: Can an international organization, supposed to maintain peace and security, be located in a country where an unbridled militarist psychosis is spreading and that insults the good name of that very organization?

UN SPEAKERS CONDEMN U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD111857 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The imperialist interference in Near East events is being subjected to acute condemnation at the 38th UN General Assembly session. Here is a "latest news" commentary: At the microphone is Viktor Anikin:

Speaking from the UN platform, PDRY Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali described American-Israeli activities with regard to Lebanon as a "policy of intervention and genocide." His North Yemeni colleague, 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr said that the United States is an open accessory of the aggressive Zionist state. The sinister plot of U.S. imperialism in the Near East was condemned in speeches by delegates from the socialist states and by members of the Nonaligned Movement. The Soviet position on this question was clearly set out in the statement made by Comrade Andropov on 28 September this year. Condemning the militaristic course of the U.S. Administration, the Soviet leader pointed to the fact that it is also manifest in a widening of the United States' military presence 1,000 km from U.S. territory and in the creation of bridgeheads for direct interference with the aid of armed force in the affairs of other states and for the use of U.S. weapons against any countries who reject Washington's diktat. As a result, tension has increased in all areas, including the Near East. The whole development of events in that region confirms the complete justification of these words.

In essence, having given Tel Aviv the blessing for military adventurism in Lebanon, Washington, with the specious excuse of maintaining peace, itself hastened to put the military jackboot on Lebanese territory. In sending 1,200 Marines into Lebanon, President Reagan gave an assurance that they would be there no more than 3 months and would not take part in combat operations. And what is actually happening in Lebanon? Since the U.S. Marines entered more than a year has passed, but Washington has no intention of withdrawing them. Moreover, a decision was recently adopted to keep American troops in Lebanon for another year and a half. Their number of Lebanese soil and on ships off the Lebanese coast has risen to 10,000.

That the President's assurances are not worth a penny has also been illustrated by the subsequent direct armed interference. The shelling by heavy ship's artillery of regions inhabited by the Muslim population of Lebanon has led to numerous victims among the peaceable inhabitants. Now, when the cease-fire, which was achieved with difficulty, has taken effect on Lebanese territory, the presence of U.S. troops, together with the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, continues to remain fraught with the gravest consequences both for the Lebanese people and for the people of the neighboring countries.

The aggressive plans of the United States and Israel in the Near East must be opposed by a true peace settlement, the participants in the general debate at the 38th UN General Assembly session are currently stating. It can and must be achieved. The well-known Soviet proposals to hold an international conference, under the aegis of the United Nations, with the participation of all the sides involved, including the PLO as well as the USSR and the United States, are directed to this end.

GROMYKO LETTERS CIRCULATE AS UN DOCUMENTS

LD071723 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 7 TASS -- The letters from Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, to United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez De Cuellar have been circulated here as official documents of the U.N. General Assembly. The letters contain the Soviet Union's proposal for including the questions of condemning nuclear war and freezing nuclear armaments on the agenda of the 38th U.N. General Assembly's session, which is under way here, as important and urgent issues.

IAEA CONFERENCE APPROVES PRC MEMBERSHIP

LD111118 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna October 11 TASS -- The 27th session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is continuing at the Hofburg Palace. Its participants considered at today's plenary sitting a membership application from the People's Republic of China. The general assembly unanimously approved China's membership of the IAEA.

PRAGUE MEETING ON DANGER OF NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE

LD101403 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Prague October 10 TASS -- The danger of a nuclear catastrophe is speedily growing in connection with the impending deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe and as a result of the aggressive interventionist actions of the USA in various parts of the world, stresses the statement, which was adopted at a consultative meeting of representatives of 14 international non-governmental organizations, which was in session in the capital of Czechoslovakia. The stubborn intention of the USA to deploy first strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe undermines the whole basis of the Geneva talks. It also runs counter to the U.N. resolutions, in which the governments of most countries of the world declared in support of the specific measures contributing to nuclear disarmament.

Never before has the danger of nuclear destruction been so great as today, never before have such wide masses of the population in Europe, America and the other continents so keenly felt this danger, never before have they been so resolved to come out against it. We call upon all peace loving people of the world to unite in the struggle against the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, said representatives of the World Peace Council, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the Christian Peace Conference and other non-governmental organizations. An urgent task of the coming days and weeks, the statement points out, is to mobilise and intensify actions by all people of good will, irrespective of their political, ideological and religious views with the aim of preventing the deployment of new nuclear missiles. This struggle is of crucial significance for preserving humankind.

GROUP OF 77 DENOUNCES WESTERN ECONOMIC POLICY

LD120853 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 11 TASS -- Discriminatory economic policy of the leading imperialist powers is denounced in the declaration which was adopted at the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Group of 77, which was held at the U.N. headquarters.

The Group of 77 affiliates 121 young states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The declaration points out that the crisis which hit the capitalist system of economy exerted a particularly pernicious effect on the economy of young states. The position of many of them is characterized in the document as "critical and giving rise to profound concern."

According to the American press, external debts of developing countries will amount to about 800,000 million dollars this year. Many young states spend the bulk of their export earnings to pay debts. The size of export receipts are on the decline, since developed Western powers deliberately understate prices of raw commodities and semi-manufactured goods -- the main export items of developing countries.

The declaration expresses profound regret that the negotiations on establishing a new international economic order built on democratic, equal principles, are yet at a standstill.

Developing countries believe that without structural changes in the existing system of trade, financial and monetary relations the current economic crisis will not only be deepening but also might imperil peace and stability in the whole world. In the declaration it is emphasized that the continuing arms race aggravates the crisis. Developing countries call for curbing the arms race and adopting concrete measures of disarmament, that would make it possible to release additional resources for the aims of development.

The ministers note with concern that a number of developed Western powers more frequently resort to economic levers to exert political pressure upon developing countries. In this connection the declaration denounces the practice of trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions which are incompatible with the U.N. Charter and international accords.

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO NUCLEAR FREEZE PROPOSAL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 October carries in its first edition on page 4 a letter from Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister of the USSR, to J. Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the UN, and a draft resolution calling for a nuclear freeze. The PRAVDA report has been compared to the TASS version published in the 5 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages CC 16-17, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA begins: Letter from First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs A. A. Gromyko to UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar

Esteemed Mr Secretary General

The Soviet Union... (picking up fourth paragraph, line one, supplying opening passage)

Page CC 17, third paragraph, last line in PRAVDA reads: ...the General Assembly.

A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs

Draft Resolution of the UN General Assembly

Nuclear Arms Freeze

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

EXPRESSING ITS ALARM [passage in uppercase published in boldface] at the continuing... (adding elements, indicating boldface)

Page CC 17, seventh paragraph, first line in PRAVDA reads: ...seriously increases the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war,

BEARING IN MIND [passage in upper case published in boldface] the great responsibility of (adding elements indicating boldface)

PRAVDA also uses boldface as follows:

Page CC 17, eighth paragraph, line one: RECALLING

Ninth paragraph, line one: URGES

Antepenultimate paragraph, line one: CALLS UPON

Penultimate paragraph, line one: BELIEVES

Final paragraph, line one: POINTS

U.S. REVERTING TO 'BRINKMANSHIP' UNDER REAGAN

PM111455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by A. Yakovlev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences World Economics and International Relations Institute: "With the Bit Between Their Teeth"]

[Text] The third year of rule by R. Reagan and his team is nearly over. For 3 years the world public has been trying to persuade the present U.S. rulers to return to common sense and sobriety in their actions in the international arena. Despite the Reagan administration's aggressive and provocative behavior, the Soviet leadership has put forward a series of proposals forming a program ensuring a return to the policy of detente, and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has reaffirmed the USSR's readiness to continue doing its utmost to protect the world from the nuclear nightmare. Yu. V. Andropov's statement contains an appeal to people of goodwill to raise their voices in defense of peace and stern warning to those transatlantic politicians who so recklessly play with fire.

It seems that Washington has the bit between its teeth and that a policy of madness is prevailing there. In the past, too, there have been repeated outbursts of great power messianism, but now the idea of world domination has acquired the form of state policy.

The messianic idea of world rule is inherent in the U.S. social system. By its very nature imperialism bears a constant threat of war and of the establishment of systems which ensure the exploitation of human resources and the plundering of raw materials with the aim of securing the greatest profits for the monopolies. This, of course, is the main cause of mankind's current ills.

As for the United States, specific factors exist in that country which have placed the U.S. ruling oligarchy in the position of being the most destructive and adventurist force, one which represents a real threat to the very existence of life on earth. These factors include the real power and wealth which cause the heads of the administration's rulers to spin; the cult of strength, implanted for decades, before which all moral principles and considerations give way; and the fact that the country has not known real war -- neither the millions of victims, the smoldering ruins of cities and villages, nor anything which would have a sobering effect or would have been a psychological block to the idea of war in any form. Since war has always brought this society profits, why not try this path of "prosperity through blood" once more? The American Continent's remoteness from the stormy history of Europe and other parts of the world has created a strong illusion of U.S. invulnerability and security.

All this put together has gradually fostered a sense of complacency, total license, and superiority, and has given rise to an atmosphere of chauvinism which has ultimately also formed the messianic concept which is, to put it bluntly, the creed of not only society's ruling elite but also a considerable section of those Americans who have received crumbs from the table of war. They sometimes sincerely believe that "barbarians" in other countries need American guardianship, enlightenment, and political institutions -- in brief, the American system.

The U.S. Administration's provocative behavior in the world arena in recent years has become a particularly dangerous political factor bringing nuclear war ominously near. In world public opinion there exists a quite firm view that R. Reagan's coming to power signified a sharp turn by the U.S. ruling oligarchy to a militarist policy and to military force as a means of resolving international problems with the aim of achieving world domination.

But the truth is also that the current administration's militarism and bellicose chauvinism represents a logical extension -- which has been in preparation for many years -- of U.S. expansionism, the very strategy of U.S. imperialism.

With a certain degree of complacency, some politicians and public figures tend to regard what is happening now in U.S. international policy as a chance moment in history, an irrational moment, which they attribute to President Reagan's personal qualities.

There can be no doubt that the current U.S. President is exerting an extremely destructive influence on the international situation. His personal contribution to bringing the danger of war closer is great, and he bears the responsibility for the very rapid demolition of the structure of international cooperation built by the efforts of many countries on the platform of deepening and strengthening peace. But at the same time R. Reagan is also carrying out a social instruction. Reflecting the U.S. ruling oligarchy's present tasks, he has been outstandingly assiduous in his post, as the whole world can see for itself.

R. Reagan was pushed to the top by a group of the "powerful of this world," who found in him a cynical demagogue, an obedient apostle of "big business," and a chauvinist. Quite a few books have already been written about him. Most of them are clearly apologies made to the order of particular corporations. But these books are also dotted with remarks and facts which even the President's admirers cannot ignore, so well known are they. Such details cannot be ignored: It is from them that supreme power in the United States, now embodied in R. Reagan, is formed.

As THE LOS ANGELES TIMES notes, Reagan does not have an inquiring mind. Eyewitnesses invariably stress that he has more horses in his stables than books in his library. He believes in flying saucers, assiduously reads horoscopes, and believes in the actions of secret evil spirits. Communists and all those who do not agree with the President are the forces of the devil. Failures, world changes unfavorable to Americans, "heretical" views -- that is, those which are incomprehensible to the "white knight" -- are all the fault of the left. People's personal convictions and even motives are denied. Everything is in the hands of mystic powers.

It is said that in his youth Reagan hesitated for a while over the choice of political views that would most benefit him. But his hesitations ceased in the dark days of McCarthyism. He immediately sized up the reliability, stability, and long-term prospects of right-wing reactionary views in the United States. Without delay he headed a crusade against the "communist spirit" in Hollywood. It was then, too, that he was noticed by the bosses of "big business" and the special services as a man of promise.

As a conservative and admirer of "big business," R. Reagan quickly established himself on the extreme right of the Republican Party. In 1964 he headed the California campaign in support of extreme reactionary B. Goldwater's nomination for president. Following the campaign, albeit unsuccessful, in support of Goldwater, Reagan became his own man in the California monopoly mafia, and business bosses Tat1 and Salvatori decided to finance Reagan's election as governor of California.

In 1976, R. Reagan ran for the Republican nomination for the Presidency but failed in this venture and devoted the next 4 years to putting together a coalition of the most conservative, reactionary forces which, relying on the monopolies' money, would be able to seize power. The military-industrial complex and "big business" as a whole trusted Reagan and in 1980 secured his victory at the presidential elections.

One of the darkest episodes in U.S. history had begun.

Without denying the influence of Reagan's personal qualities and his conduct, it should be stressed that the **REAL REASONS** [words in uppercase printed in boldface] for the present tragic acceleration of the development of U.S. militarism lie in principle elsewhere. To begin with, it is rare for a U.S. President not to voice claims to "U.S. world domination." Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Nixon, and presidents before and since all liked to discourse on that country's "divine mission" and "special responsibility." F. Dulles [initial as published] once wrote: "It may be said that some nations are born to power, others achieve it or try to achieve it. For the United States' part it would be fair to say that power was thrust upon it." Nowadays Reagan, without even making the sign of the cross, has declared a "crusade" against the USSR and is feverishly reviving ideas of megalomania. In his Inauguration Day address he called the United States a "model of freedom and a beacon of hope."

If you chart the U.S. Administration's practical actions, what clearly emerges is a structure of a long-term policy which is not only bringing back the cold war but also promoting the idea of reviving the messianic hope of world domination by developing militarism and by the possible launching of nuclear war. With feverish haste the present administration is creating a broad range of diverse factors of force [faktry sily] at all levels, seeking confrontation in all areas, and organizing successive conflicts each of which threatens to increase the scale of the explosion.

Reagan has openly proclaimed his support for all fascist and terrorist regimes. The plans to fill Western Europe to the brim with nuclear weapons are aimed at deepening the system of U.S. occupation of this region and turning it into the first target of nuclear destruction in the war being planned by the United States. Militarism, the stepping up of subversion in the socialist and other democratic countries, economic blackmail, the broadening of the scale of psychological warfare — all this creates a vast system of "strong-arm pressure" on the Soviet Union with an obvious intention. In other words, under Reagan the age-old concept of "world domination" has been most clearly backed up in practical terms. The global cowboys in the President's entourage have already begun dreaming: Pipes, for example, stated in spring 1982 that the Soviet Union "must choose between changing its internal system and war." Threats about the possibility of a first nuclear strike are made in the same context, although it should be said that previous administrations also planned nuclear attacks against the USSR.

As is well known, the U.S. ruling circles are returning to a policy of "brinkmanship" for the second time since 1945. Then, just after the war, they were clearly intoxicated with power. Having received colossal profits from their war supplies and having considerably increased their military and economic potential, they dictated terms to a powerless Western Europe. The monopoly of the atom bomb, whose power had been tested on the civilians of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, also made their heads spin. Nevertheless, the U.S. ruling circles failed to realize their plans of conquering the world, since even in that country soberminded people were to be found who came to the conclusion that the risk of a global adventure could prove too great even for the United States.

The period of the relaxation of international tension was the result of many factors: the active peace-loving policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries; the altered disposition of world forces, which has worked against the United States, particularly as a result of anticolonialist revolutions and the unification of the "Third World" on an anti-imperialist basis; and the upsurge in the influence of the forces of realism and the antiwar forces as a reaction against U.S. imperialism.

The continued development of these factors led to a reduction of U.S. influence, a gradual decline in the economic effect of the neocolonialist policy, the expansion of the sphere of non-American orientation, and a rise in the level of the U.S. military allies' economic and political independence. Such a course of events could not please the bosses of the United States, that "global pretender."

Washington is now pushing the world toward a second cold war. As though in a deliberate hurry to leave this world, the Reagan administration is rapidly burning successive bridges built in the detente period, increasing fear, lying, and black-mailing. "If anyone had any illusions that the current U.S. Administration's policy would change for the better," Yu.V. Andropov has stressed, "recent events have dispelled them once and for all. It is going so far for the sake of achieving its imperial aims that one must doubt whether Washington has any brake capable of stopping itself overstepping the mark at which any sensible person would stop."

The fact that the central idea of U.S. world hegemonism has been revived now, when the world has changed so radically despite U.S. imperialism's ambitions, contains a special danger since it increases the level of the U.S. ruling circles' adventurism. The stubbornness with which U.S. strategists refuse to take account of realities may push America's rulers into more and more new adventures which contain the threat of a chain reaction.

People are asking the quite natural question of why there are still considerable numbers in the United States who are so indifferent to the country's militarization, to the creation of the nightmare of universal fear, to their leaders' threats to destroy other countries, and to the appeals of maniac leaders for nuclear war. There can only be one answer -- it lies in the profoundly amoral nature of a system built on the furious pursuit of success and on the profit of some and the suffering of those who are doomed to failure. And it does not matter what is happening all around -- people are absorbed in cares whose general name is the "dollar," cares which hold a far higher place in the order of values than peace, universal rather than merely American prosperity, and permanent general human values and hopes.

But then there is another equally natural question. Is there any hope left of protecting peace? In Yu.V. Andropov's statement, the Soviet leadership replies: "Yes." But to bring this hope to fruition, "all the peoples and every inhabitant of the globe must realize the imminent danger. They must realize that they must pool their efforts in the struggle for their own existence," the statement says.

It would hardly be wrong to say that this applies primarily to the peace-loving American people, who are capable holding the nuclear madmen in check.

INTERIOR SECRETARY WATT'S RESIGNATION VIEWED

LD111621 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 10 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Secretary for the Interior James Watt has resigned. He announced the fact today at his Californian ranch. He was one of the President's favorites, and contributed large amounts to his election campaign fund. In the government, Watt represented the most right-wing, fanatical Republicans. Two weeks ago, this secretary described his advisers in the department in racist and insulting terms. He said publicly: Just imagine! My advisers include blacks, women, two Jews, and some cripples too! The Senate was due to vote this week on a resolution condemning Watt's racist remarks, but the secretary decided to get in ahead of the senators and submitted his resignation.

U.S. SEEN CURTAILING ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

LD100715 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1245 GMT 8 Oct 83

[From the "International Review" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Excerpts] The statement issued by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has exerted a very substantial influence on the course of international events in the past week. It may be stated with full justification that this statement has forced Western statesmen, and above all the Washington leadership, to make substantial adjustments to their actions.

As is known, the Reagan administration has used the incident involving the South Korean aircraft, which it itself arranged, to seriously worsen the international situation. Having created an atmosphere of hysteria with the aid of this provocation, the White House has endeavored to resolve a number of political tasks. It has pushed through Congress the huge new U.S. military budget, which until then was creaking along. It has exerted considerable pressure on the allies of the United States with the aim of ensuring the right atmosphere for the deployment in weeks to come of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

It is clear that by exacerbating international tension the White House was also pursuing election aims, since, as you already know, the campaign to prepare for the next presidential election in the U.S. has already begun. And since Reagan has no achievements to his political credit, be they in domestic or foreign policy, everything indicates that the calculation was to improve the Republican Party's chances by creating a wave of chauvinism and military hysteria. Everything points to the fact that that is the way Washington planned it, in any case.

However, as events have shown, a serious miscalculation was made here.

One thinks that it is precisely with this that the political somersault which the Washington leadership has performed this week is linked. It has, in fact, been behaving as if there had never been a malicious anti-Soviet campaign that had lasted many weeks, in which the U.S. President, evidently losing his self-control, went so far as to aver that it is impossible to deal with the Russians. And in connection with the Soviet-American talks in Geneva which resumed this week, Washington has decided to adopt a peace-loving posture again, putting forward its widely-publicized so-called new initiatives. But on closer inspection these new initiatives are no more than words, bereft of any real, serious content, and at variance with the deeds and tangible steps being taken by the Reagan administration. As Comrade Andropov noted, their essence boils down to a proposal to bargain as before over how many Soviet medium-range missiles to cut back, and how many new U.S. missiles to deploy in Europe, in addition to the nuclear potential already at NATO's disposition. In brief, it is proposed that we discuss how to help the NATO bloc tip the existing balance in the European zone in medium-range nuclear weapons in its favor, and they present this move, without batting an eyelid, as something new.

If there is anything new in this, it is only a new attempt to deceive world public opinion. It is true that in itself this attempt, whether Washington likes it or not, is an involuntary admission that the White House has overestimated its abilities in trying to bring on a new international crisis.

The hysteria which enveloped Washington for a few weeks has frightened many of its own allies as well as many people in America.

NSC PLANNING GROUP PLOTS 'SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA'

LD081528 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] A special planning group was set up in the United States under the National Security Council which includes the under secretary, the secretary of defense and the state secretary. Its tasks are to (?elaborate) global propagandistic subversive actions which will be implemented by the United States Information Agency for subversive radio stations. The USIA director, Charles Wick, has already reported in this connection that the Voice of America intends to sharply increase the volume of broadcasting to such countries as Afghanistan, Iran, and India. The (?draft) new American project envisages spending for modernizing the Voice of America which comes up to \$(?60) million and for 1985 up to \$200 million.

This is only the tip of the iceberg of the subversive propaganda [words indistinct]. It is known that several (?fold) more money is being spent for these purposes along the line of the Central Intelligence Agency and other U.S. secret services. It is precisely in these services that files are being made and misinformation is being concocted for the Voice of America and its regional branches.

Several years ago the United States (?set) a powerful radio transmitter in Thailand. It was handed over to the local authority for a ridiculously symbolic price of \$1. The radio station was called Free Asia. It is understandable that this is only camouflage. Actually, this is a branch of the Voice of America. If all these overt and covert allocations of Washington for foreign propaganda are (?summed up) they will come up not to hundreds of millions, but to billions of dollars. That is an ideological (?war) against the democratic forces in Asia. Interference in the internal affairs of the Asian states is being implemented under the guise of a crusade against communism [word indistinct] by Reagan, those states (?to) which the U.S. President intends to point how they must live and what to do. Commenting on a recent Reagan statement of that type the influential newspaper TIMES OF INDIA wrote: The nonaligned countries do not need [words indistinct]. They are acting in accordance with their own (?conceived) principles.

'ANTI-SOVIET SLANDER' AT ODDS WITH 'REALITY'

LD081030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 8 Oct 83

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Competing one against the other in anti-Sovietism, representatives of the U.S. Administration, including the President himself, indulge in crude slander against the political practice of real socialism, but at the same time spare no efforts in glorifying the capitalist system. One finds many high-flown phrases in their speeches about personal liberty and the great ideals of civilization. The noisy advertisement of the capitalist system, however, in no way accords with reality. Reality is as follows, IZVESTIYA points out: In capitalist society, there are tens of millions of people who are unemployed, left homeless, undernourished and deprived of education and medical aid. The state organs, using the national institutes, local and regional institutions, are increasingly openly coming out in defense of the interests of big capital and are sacrificing the needs of society to the monopolies.

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN AGCA 'SLANDER' DEPICTED

LD072038 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Agca, a member of the Turkish terrorist organization the Gray Wolves, is a slanderer. The conclusion was drawn by an Italian judge, (Ilario Martella), after comparing the evidence given by Agca and the real facts. And that evidence was aimed at proving that the attempt on the life of Pope John-Paul II in May 1981 was allegedly carried out on orders issued by a representative of Bulgaria and prepared under their control. On the basis of what Agca said, an employee of a Bulgarian airline company, Sergei Antonov, was arrested and put into an Italian prison in November 1982. And now, when almost a whole year has passed after Sergei Antonov's arrest, it appears that this is all a lie. Here is what Radio Moscow commentator Lolly Zamoykiy writes about it.

Judge (Martella) limited his conclusions to Agca alone but that does not at all minimize the importance of his findings. If Agca is a slanderer then those who were working on the so-called Bulgarian trace are also slanderers.

It is noteworthy that the assassinations of Kennedy, Blanco, and Moro were accompanied by a noisy propaganda campaign about the Reds being allegedly involved in those crimes. To back those charges, use was made of the pseudo-leftist organizations of the terrorists financed by the CIA, but sooner or later it invariably became clear that all those false versions were built on sand and that it was the CIA and its hirelings that stood behind the assassins. In other words, those who ordered the crimes were at the same time the initiators of the noisy misinformation campaigns. For instance former Secretary of State Kissinger appeared to be involved in the assassination of Allende, Blanco, and Moro and now President Reagan has again put him into the forefront of political life. It was Kissinger who on the eve of 1983 called openly on the Italians not to be too scrupulous in collecting evidence in favor of the Bulgarian version of the assassination attempt on the Pope. Similar calls came from the former Presidential National Security Adviser-Brzezinski and President Reagan himself.

Reagan started a campaign of accusing the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, of being closely connected with terrorism and praised to the sky the brave Italian judges, as he called them, who kept in prison an innocent Bulgarian, Sergei Antonov, on a frame-up charge. When Reagan just stepped into his presidential office he promised in an interview for a Milan magazine SETTIMANALE to smash the headquarters of international terrorism. But to do that he has first to smash the headquarters of his own intelligence, which organizes the biggest international provocations.

And now, writes Lolly Zamoykiy, Reagan heads a slanderous campaign against the Soviet Union in connection with the South Korean plane which the American authorities themselves sent on a route over Soviet strategic installations. The Pentagon knew in advance that the flight is dangerous and recommended to Senator McDonald's secretary that the senator change it. McDonald's secretary told that to Japanese newsmen. In other words the men in Washington were ready to doom to death the passengers on the plane in order to obtain their provocative and spy objectives and now, hypocritically shedding tears, they are prompting Congress to approve unprecedented military spending. That is why, in the gallery of slanderers where, with the blessing of the Americans, Agca has found himself, the most prominent place should be occupied by those who directed that slander -- the policymakers of the United States.

WU XUEQIAN VISIT TO WASHINGTON REPORTED

11 Oct Arrival

LD110954 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, October 11 TASS -- Wu Xueqian, foreign affairs minister of the People's Republic of China, arrived here today for an official visit.

Meets Reagan, Bush, Shultz

LD112330 Moscow TASS in English 2302 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 12 TASS -- China's Foreign Minister Wu Xiuqian is paying an official visit to Washington. On Tuesday he was received in the White House by President Reagan, had a meeting with Vice President Bush and two meetings with State Secretary Shultz. On Wednesday Wu Xiuqian will meet Defence Secretary Weinberger and other high-ranking U.S. officials.

SOVIET-CHINESE TRADE, RELATIONS ASSESSED

LD091851 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] The volume of Soviet-Chinese trade last year amounted to some 320 million dollars, that it is was one seventeenth of China's volume of trade with the United States, for example and notwithstanding the fact that the Soviet Union and China are neighbors, having a long border on land which makes it possible to cut down substantially transport expenditures.

Mutual augmenting of the two countries' economies presents a good basis for developing Soviet-Chinese trade. The USSR is a highly developed country with modern industry so it is quite natural that Soviet exports to China are mainly made up of various technology and plant. China exports to the Soviet Union agricultural products, raw materials and consumer goods. Soviet and Chinese trade organizations know well one another's possibilities and needs and they have rich experience and traditions in trade. After all the two states had close cooperation in all fields in the 50s. The Soviet Union was China's largest trade partner and accounted for about one half of its foreign trade. As Chinese leaders themselves acknowledged at that time, trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union were very advantageous to the Chinese side. The latter had to pay for Soviet goods not in scarce convertible currency but in traditional Chinese export commodities.

Incidentally, today China's Western and Japanese partners demand that the Chinese Peoples Republic pay for their goods in dollars and other convertible currencies. Long term price stabilization used to be introduced in order to defend Soviet-Chinese trade from the fluctuating world market. According to the Chinese historian, Peng Ming, during the period the prices on Soviet machines were 20 to 30 percent lower than those of similar American and British goods. Some heavy industry plant saved China up to 60 percent of the costs.

Greatly important too for the Chinese side was the fact that a considerable share of Soviet deliveries was exercised on a long term credit basis, without any interest. Those credits too were paid for not in foreign currency but in China's traditional export items. The USSR's planned socialist economy guaranteed China a reliable market for its commodities, which they don't have in the West and in Japan. Later on, in the late 50's and early 60s trade between the USSR and China was curtailed through no fault of the Soviet Union.

The latter, true to its invariable course of normal, goodneighborly cooperation with the Chinese Peoples Republic, many times suggested restoring the volume of Soviet-Chinese trade and economic ties, to renew deliveries of Soviet plant to China and to develop border trade. There have been lots of other constructive initiatives aimed at normalizing relations with China. Those initiatives are still valid. Their realization would no doubt make for the normalization of the political climate in Asia, for promoting peace and international security, in which Chinese communities in Southeast Asia are vitally interested.

Of late some positive tendencies have appeared in bilateral relations. The volume of trade is increasing, for example. However, as the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, President Yuriy Andropov, stressed recently, the present level of bilateral relations is far from what it ought to be in our opinion between such big and, moreover, neighboring powers as the Soviet Union and the Chinese Peoples Republic.

The greetings sent to the Chinese leaders by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Chinese Peoples Republic stress that a positive development of Soviet-Chinese relations would be in the interest of our two countries and would promote the solution of long-term economic problems confronting us and would benefit the international situation as a whole.

PRC RESTORES MONUMENTS TO RED ARMY 'MARTYRS'

OW111956 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] After renovation, the monuments to Soviet Red Army martyrs in Harbin City, China, have been reopened to the public, according to a XINHUA report.

The monuments were built in 1945 in memory of the Soviet Red Army martyrs who gave their lives in the struggle to oppose the Japanese aggressors and liberate China's northeastern provinces.

FURTHER ON DEATHS OF S. KOREANS IN RANGOON BLAST

Seoul 'Whipping Up Tension'

LD111756 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The Seoul authorities are whipping up tension and are fanning a military psychosis in the south of the Korean peninsula. Taking advantage of the explosion in Rangoon, as a result of which several highly placed Seoul figures died, Chon Tu-hwan, the head of the South Korean junta, has brought the 600,000-strong South Korean Army into a state of full combat readiness. Observers are linking this hullabaloo with the recent activity of the opposition, which is demanding the resignation of the pro-American Chon Tu-hwan regime.

Nineteen Reported Killed

LD111617 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 10 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Look at this video reportage on an event that took place in the capital of Burma, Rangoon. [clip shows South Korean figures attending Rangoon ceremony] When the president of South Korea, Chon Tu-hwan, who was in Burma on a visit, was due to lay flowers at the foot of the mausoleum of the martyrs alongside the big Buddhist Shwe Dagon pagoda, there was a powerful explosion. This shows the Martyrs' Mausoleum -- it was taken before the explosion. The president himself was a little late for the ceremony -- his wife was a long time in the toilet -- and this, it is considered, saved his life. Nineteen people were killed by the explosion, including the deputy prime minister, the foreign minister, three other South Korean ministers; and about 50 people were injured, including the head of (?a branch of) the South Korean Army, and Burmese ministers. President Chon Tu-hwan, who was making Burma the starting point in a tour of six countries in South Asia, cut short his trip, canceled all visits to other countries and returned to Seoul.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES NOTE FROM DPRK'S YI CHONG-OK

LD111743 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] A telegram has arrived addressed to Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, from Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK. It expresses deep gratitude for the cordial congratulations that the USSR Council of Ministers sent in connection with the 35th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK. Yi Chong-ok expressed his confidence that the links of combat friendship between the peoples of the two countries will continue to strengthen and develop, and he wished the fraternal Soviet people great success in the struggle to fulfill the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

POLAND CELEBRATES 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF ARMY

Jaruzelski Addresses Meeting

LD112317 Moscow TASS in English 2251 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw October 11 TASS -- A formal meeting has taken place here today on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Wojsko Polskie [Polish Armed Forces]. It was attended by General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUPP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defence of the Polish People's Republic, and other party and government leaders of the country. The meeting was also attended by a delegation of the Armed Forces of the USSR led by Marshal of the USSR Viktor Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR and commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty countries, and delegations of the fraternal armies of other socialist countries.

The world situation is again becoming insecure, Wojciech Jaruzelski said in his speech at the meeting. The sense of responsibility calls for stating directly that it can grow worse. Apparently, 38 years of peace are too much for imperialism. Half a century after the Nazis came to power in Germany, we hear again, this time from the other side of the ocean, the same words: "Crusade," "Marxism must be thrown to the rubbish heap of history." We in Poland know well what the practical outcome of all this will be: It will be genocide, the speaker stressed.

Washington is destroying step by step the shoots of international coexistence and cooperation, Wojciech Jaruzelski continued. The present-day U.S. leaders, who do not remember the lessons of history, are embracing ever riskier forms of confrontation. They are conducting flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. The peoples of many countries, first and foremost in our continent, have to pay for the imperialist arrogance of the incumbent U.S. Administration.

The deadline for the deployment of new-generation U.S. missiles in Europe is drawing closer. Our land, our cities, rehabilitated with so much effort, and factories, ports, townships and bridges built with the unprecedented labour of the entire people will be within their deadly reach. It is not "liberation," not the good of Poland that shows through the plans of the Atlantic alliance. They in the alliance sign appeals with fake sympathies for the Poles with one hand and decisions which can deny their right to live with the other. The Polish people, who have suffered so much and have seen so many privations to arise from the ruins and to overcome war-inflicted disasters, are being "punished" today for having failed to commit a collective act of suicide. Persecution of Poland, however, will not bring anything. They wanted to starve us but farmers have not allowed this, they wanted to overcome us with cold but miners have not allowed this, they wanted to set us at loggerheads but soldiers, workers, all the working people have not allowed and will not allow this. This will not be allowed by the party, leading the country on the socialist road, the speaker stressed.

We will have enough energy and strength, patience and willpower for this, Wojciech Jaruzelski continued. The vantage point of today makes it possible to evaluate even more emphatically the farsightedness of the political thinking of our party. It defined way back on the threshold of independence the external and internal principles of the Polish defence doctrine. The basic interpretation of this doctrine consists in the social and industrial revolution, the concentration of the main forces of the people around the interests of the socialist state, the combat strength of the army and, in foreign policy, a dependable alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

The Warsaw Treaty organization is the strongest possible organization because it is a class-based, socialist system of alliance. There are neither a "transitory" system nor "temporary" borders in Poland. One cannot be separated from the other, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov addressed a message of greetings to the personnel of the People's Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic on the occasion of the remarkable jubilee.

Kulikov Attends Gathering

LD112002 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw October 11 TASS -- A celebration meeting on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Polish Army was held here today. Taking part in the meeting were First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Minister of National Defence of the Polish People's Republic Army General Jaruzelski, other party and state leaders of Poland. Present was a delegation of the Soviet Army headed by First USSR Deputy Defence Minister, Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, delegations of fraternal armies of other socialist countries. Present in the Grand Theatre in Warsaw were prominent military commanders, officers and men of the Polish Army, participants in the battles against Hitler fascism, representatives of the working people and youth, as well as a delegation of the Soviet War Veterans Committee.

Jaruzelski spoke at the meeting. A congratulatory message to soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic on the occasion of the anniversary was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov.

Kurkotkin on Anniversary

LD112200 Moscow TASS in English 2148 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- Soviet-Polish friendship in arms was born and tempered in the flame of stern trials. This was emphasized today at a meeting of representatives of the public and servicemen of the Moscow Garrison, held on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Polish Army.

A report was made by Deputy Defense Minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Semyon Kurkotkin. He noted the contribution of the Polish Army to the rout of Hitlerite fascism. Acting as part of Soviet troops, the Polish Army took an active part in battles to drive the occupationists away from Polish soil. The post-war decades witnessed all-round development of Soviet-Polish relations, said the deputy defence minister of the USSR.

A speech at the meeting was made by the military, naval and air attache at the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic in the USSR Henryk Koczara. He emphasized that friendship and cooperation between the two countries meet the vital interests of the Polish people.

The 40th anniversary of the Polish Army was marked in Leningrad with the presentation of the medal "Fraternity in Arms" to a group of Soviet officers -- teachers of Soviet academies.

Consul General of the Polish People's Republic Stanislaw Beresiewicz emphasized at the medal presentation ceremony that the award marks their great services in the strengthening of Polish-Soviet friendship, in the training of Polish officers.

A train of friendship came from Poland to Minsk, the capital of Belorussia. Among its participants -- Polish war veterans. They held numerous meetings with working people of the republic.

A meeting of Soviet-Polish friendship was held at the Minsk house of officers to mark the 40th anniversary of the Polish Army.

Ceremony Marks Anniversary

PM101421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting of Veterans"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Oct -- On the occasion of the upcoming 40th anniversary of the Polish Army, a meeting of World War II veterans who had begun their military career in the Tadeusz Kosciuszko Division formed on the territory of the Soviet Union was held at the Higher Signal Troops Officers School in the city of Zegrze near Warsaw. General of Arms F. Siwicki, chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army and Polish deputy minister of national defense, stressed the tremendous importance of the Soviet land's assistance in creating the Polish Army. He pointed out that the USSR and the Polish Armed Forces, in single formation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states, stand reliably on guard over peace and socialism.

The meeting participants adopted an appeal to young servicemen of the Polish Armed Forces. Vigilantly protect the motherland's security and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact defensive alliance, which defends the security of the socialist community, the document says. The veterans called on soldiers and officers to be true to the inviolable Soviet-Polish friendship and brotherhood in arms which were born in the joint struggle against fascism during World War II.

SFRY DAILY ON ANDROPOV VISIT IN BULGARIA

AU111447 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 10 Oct 83 p 3

[Danilo Slivnik report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 9 Oct -- "A little bit today, a little bit tomorrow" is the rule adhered to by the Soviet press these days when many unpleasant reports are coming in from the world. Thus Moscow has not announced at all what Ronald Reagan said on Wednesday about present Soviet-U.S. relations, although for days commentators have been attacking his latest proposal to reduce strategic arms. Likewise, they kept completely silent about the "unpleasant thing" emanating from Stockholm on the same day, the fact that Lech Walesa received this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

The Soviet press also does not say anything about a visit by Yuriy Andropov to Bulgaria shortly, although everybody has been talking exclusively about this for some time. The interest in the trip by the Soviet party and state leader is great, for this is his first trip abroad after rising to the highest state office. He is supposed to depart for the Bulgarian capital in the second half of the month, shortly after the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries meet in Sofia. The meeting of the foreign ministers has been announced, but as usual in such cases, it has been immediately overshadowed by what has not been announced.

It has been learned that Moscow has been carefully and for a long time selecting the first venue for Andropov's foreign visit and it decided that one of the East European socialist countries was most suitable at this moment. Bulgaria was finally chosen because it is the country with which the Soviet Union has had the most stable relations all the time. Quite a few people, however, simply say that the Kremlin in fact did not have much choice in planning the itinerary because of the aggravated international situation and Soviet political defensive.

ZHIVKOV HOLDS BUCHAREST TALKS WITH CEAUSESCU

LD071225 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest October 7 TASS -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, have opened talks here. Zhivkov is staying in Romania on a friendly visit.

The leaders of the two countries noted with satisfaction the steady development of contacts between Romania and Bulgaria and reaffirmed the shared resolve to use every opportunity to expand Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation even further.

BCP SECRETARY ATANASOV MEETS CPSU LECTURERS

AU061346 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Sep 83 p 8

[Text] A group of lecturers from the CPSU Central Committee visited our country 20-29 September 1983. They gave lectures on topical issues of the CPSU and USSR domestic and foreign policy to party and economic activists and to workers collectives in Bulgaria. Meetings and discussions were organized for exchanges of experience with members of okrugs and municipal BCP committees' leading bodies, with leaders of departments, organizations, enterprises, and institutes.

The lecturers' group was received by Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, who briefed the guests on the implementation of the 12th BCP Congress decisions and on the work on the preparation for and worthy holding of the forthcoming national party conference on problems of production quality.

Stanko Nikolov, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee "Propaganda and Agitation" department, participated in the talk. Pavel Bondarchuk [spelling as published], first secretary at the USSR Embassy in Sofia, was also present at the meeting.

USSR BUYS BULGARIAN FOOD PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

AU082145 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] A document on further developing the cooperation between the Ministry of Machine Building and Electronics and the Soviet Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming was signed in Sofia today. The document provides for Bulgaria to deliver machines and equipment for the Soviet fruits and vegetable canning industry. This document was signed by Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building and electronics, and Nikolay Kozlov, Soviet minister of fruits and vegetable farming.

BULGARIA-USSR AGREEMENT ON VEGETABLE-PROCESSING

AU071516 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] An agreement on scientific-technical cooperation for the 1983-90 period was signed in Sofia between the Bulgarian National Agro-Industrial Union and the USSR Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming. The agreement mainly concentrates on the tasks of prolonging the working season in canned vegetables plants and in increasing their economic effectiveness.

The agreement was signed by Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Agro-Industrial Union National Council, and by Nikolay Koslov, USSR minister of fruits and vegetable farming.

YEPISHEV DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ROMANIA

AU102025 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1700 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] An the invitation of the Romanian Minister of National Defense Colonel General Constantin Olteanu and of Lieutenant General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Army Higher Political Council, a delegation of high-ranking political activists of the USSR Armed Forces led by Army General Aleksey Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, arrived in Bucharest today.

The delegation was met at the Bucharest airport by Comrade Ilie Ceausescu. Among those present at the airport was also USSR Ambassador to Bucharest Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov.

MOSCOW CEREMONIES MARK GDR ANNIVERSARY

PM101458 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "GDR People's Holiday"]

[Text] The first state of workers and peasants on German soil is now one of the world's 10 most industrially developed countries. This was emphasized at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people 5 October to mark the 34th anniversary of the GDR's formation.

The main speaker, L. I. Shvetsova, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR and secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, noted that profound socioeconomic transformations had been carried out in the fraternal republic during the years of its existence.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, emphasized that the GDR working people's achievements would not have been possible without comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union. In the present complex international situation created by the aggressive intrigues of American imperialism the lasting fraternal alliance of the SED and the CPSU serves the cause of consolidating the socialist community and strengthening peace and stability in Europe and throughout the world.

The following took part in the meeting: A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, soviet and public organizations; and a delegation of the German-Soviet Friendship Society led by Dr R. Agsten, member of the society's Central Board Presidium and secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany.

On 6 October E. Winkelmann arranged a reception on the occasion of the anniversary. A.S. Barkauskas, L.A. Kostandov, and other officials attended.

HONECKER'S LETTER TO KOHL ON DISARMAMENT CITED

LD101442 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin October 10 TASS -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has addressed a letter to Helmut Kohl, the FRG federal chancellor, urging him to reconsider the attitude of the FRG's ruling circles to the deployment of American nuclear missiles in the FRG's territory and contribute to reaching agreement at the Geneva talks on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

The letter stresses the principled significance of the statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who warned against the attempts of the USA at upsetting the military strategic balance, which has shaped, and urged to work for a decisive change for the better in the international situation.

The turning of the FRG into the main launching pad of the U.S. first strike nuclear weapons targeted on the USSR, the countries of the socialist community, the letter says, will inevitably bring about countermeasures from the Warsaw Treaty side. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have put forward specific proposals, considering the security interests of all sides and making it possible to reach agreement in Geneva. Regrettably the USA does not display flexibility and is blocking the talks.

Neither the FRG, nor the GDR, Erich Honecker points out, can have a stake in a continuing deterioration of the situation, as it is fraught with a serious threat of catastrophic consequences from a further buildup of arms, and may cause a further cooling of relations between the GDR and the FRG.

The GDR, the letter stresses, is expressing unreserved readiness to support any step, to study constructively any idea, which will bring us closer to establishing lasting peace in Europe and from which the cause of peace on earth will benefit.

The letter expresses the hope that mindful of the lessons of the two world wars, the FRG and the GDR will use every opportunity for a last-ditch effort to stop a new spiral of the arms race and do their utmost so that war should never begin from the German soil. The citizens of both German states need not new means of mass destruction, not confrontation nor the policy from the position of strength, but an end to the arms race. They need disarmament, cooperation and peaceful coexistence. Europe without nuclear weapons, this is, in essence, the aim of the European nations. The GDR supports this aim on behalf of the German people, the letter stresses.

HONECKER-KIRCHSCHLAEGER TALKS IN BERLIN REPORTED

LD112005 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin October 11 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the State Council of the GDR, and Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger of Austria began official talks here today. The Austrian president is staying in the GDR on a state visit.

The sides expressed profound concern over the aggravation of the international situation and the growing threat of nuclear war. They expressed the common view that the prime task of the present day was to ensure peace and make active efforts to prevent a nuclear holocaust.

The sides pointed to the paramount significance of political dialogue and peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems with a view to promoting the process of detente and lessening the threat of war. Erich Honecker and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger came out in favor of solving all disputed problems and settling conflicts by peaceful means on the basis of the principles and norms of international law. The GDR and Austria stand for the relaxation of international tensions, for an immediate end to the arms race without delay, and for efficient measure to limit armaments and promote disarmament.

KAPITONOV RECEIVES GDR YOUTH DELEGATION

LD101953 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received the leadership of a delegation of the Free German Youth Union, which has arrived in the Soviet Union to take part in the sixth festival of youth friendship between the USSR and the GDR. During the course of a conversation, questions of the cooperation between the Lenin Komsomol and the Free German Youth Union and the participation by the younger generation in the struggle for peace and against the military threat were touched upon.

Taking part in the meeting were Mishin, first secretary of the VLKSM Central Committee; and Winkelmann, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the USSR.

LCY JOURNAL EDITOR VISITS PRAVDA, CPSU

PM070938 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "At PRAVDA's Invitation"]

[Text] Viljko Miladinovic, director, chief editor and executive editor of the weekly KOMUNIST, organ of the LCY, as been in Moscow at the invitation of PRAVDA's editorial board. He familiarized himself with the work of the editorial board and the CPSU Central Committee's PRAVDA publishing house and had discussions at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section.

FRENCH PREMIER'S FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH ASSESSED

LD071345 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Paris October 7 TASS -- French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy has made a foreign policy statement in the National Assembly, stressing his government's commitment to the NATO bloc. He said that France's posture on the issue is "firm" and "based simultaneously on our fidelity to the alliance we belong to and on the assertion of our independence wherever the aims and means of our defences are concerned". After recalling that France has withdrawn from the North Atlantic alliance's military wing, the French prime minister still made a special point noting that his country "has always proved itself a loyal partner to its allies". This has been borne out, in his words, first of all by his country's continued efforts to bolster its military capability.

Mauroy reaffirmed his government's support for the so-called NATO dual-track decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the territories of a number of West European countries and said that the fixed schedule for putting the missiles on station should be observed. While paying lip service to the need to resolve the problems of disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, the French prime minister in the same breath reiterated his government's refusal to agree to the French nuclear systems being taken into account at talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. He motivated this refusal by pleading what he called, contrary to facts, the "independence" of the French nuclear forces. Mauroy himself, however, revealed the far-fetched nature of this pretext when he spoke about "allegiance to commitments" within the NATO framework. As is known, the British and French systems now account for one third of the bloc's aggregate nuclear potential and all of them are trained on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. By leaving the French and British missiles outside the talks, NATO hopes to wreck the existing equilibrium of forces to give itself a military advantage.

When dwelling on "trouble spots" across the world, the French prime minister made every effort to exonerate his country's military interference in the domestic affairs of Chad, where 2,500 French officers and men are trying to keep the pro-Western Habre regime in power.

While claiming that France "is not seeking goals other than the restoration of conditions for dialogue and peace" in Chad as well as Lebanon, Mauroy at the same time demonstrated in his statement the desire to ensure, including by military means, such solutions to the two countries' internal problems, which will suit imperialist powers.

The French prime minister's statement reflected the contradictions existing between West European and the United States in commercial and economic fields. He stressed the need for the EEC countries to show more unity in external markets. He also rejected attempts "to impose on us restrictions in our economic relations with the Soviet Union".

In the course of a debate on Mauroy's statement a number of National Assembly deputies emphasized the danger of the policy of French involvement in conflicts, in particular in Lebanon and Chad. Maurice Couve de Murville, a deputy of the Rassemblement Pour la Republique, said that France was "embogging" in Chad and that its action had resulted in the other country's actual partition. Speaking about the Lebanese crisis, he opposed his country's obeying the decisions that were made by the United States.

Speaking on behalf of the group of communists, Robert Mon D'Argent said that in the current, exacerbated international situation talks were the main means of settling contentious issues. The French Communist Party, he said, opposed the practice of sending French troops to various "trouble spots" in the world.

Stressing the grave danger of the escalating arms race to mankind, the Communist Party deputy pointed out the importance of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Arms reductions in the conditions of parity and equal security were an urgent necessity, Mon D'Argent said. Naturally, all nuclear armaments in Europe should be included in the count when determining this parity.

U.S. MODEL FOR FRENCH 'RAPID ACTION FORCE'

PM070807 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Coaching Latter-Day Goons"]

[Excerpts] Paris, 24 Sep -- The so-called "Rapid Action Force" is conducting exercises in eastern regions of France within the framework of the large-scale maneuvers code-named "Moselle-83," which are taking place in that part of the country. The decision to set up these new formations earmarked for conducting combat operations outside French territory was adopted by the French Government this summer.

In the estimation of experts, this very corps has in fact been modeled on the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, which is widely used by the Pentagon to fulfill gendarme functions in various regions of the world and to crush national liberation movements.

FRG BUNDESTAG DELEGATION MEETS SOVIET OFFICIALS

LD101809 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS -- A group of deputies of the FRG's parliament came to Moscow today at the invitation of the foreign relations commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation is led by the chairman of the Bundestag Subcommittee on Disarmament and Control Over Armaments Egon Bahr.

On the delegation are representatives of all four factions of the Bundestag -- the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union, the Social Democratic Party of Germany, the Free Democratic Party and the party of the "Greens".

At the airport the guests were welcomed by secretary of the foreign relations committee of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vadim Zagladin, member of the foreign relations committee of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Georgiy Arbatov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Izrael, other officials.

ZAMYATIN LEADS DELEGATION TO MEET FRG 'PUBLIC'

PM101450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To a Meeting of the Soviet and West German Public"]

[Text] On 9 October a Soviet delegation composed of L.M. Zamyatin, chairman of the USSR-FRG Society and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and leader of the delegation; Ye. P. Pitovranov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of a USSR Armed Forces General Staff Directorate; G.A. Borovik, writer and secretary of the USSR Writers' Union Board; A.P. Chepurov, first secretary of the Leningrad Writers' Organization Board; and I.N. Vedernikov, responsible secretary of the USSR-FRG Society, left for the FRG to take part in a meeting of the Soviet and West German public. The delegation arrived in Hamburg the same day.

AUSTRIAN LEADERS TO MEET GROMYKO, GENSCHER

AU111226 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Andrey Gromyko and Hans-Dietrich Genscher will meet in Vienna soon, and the Austrian foreign policy leadership will also be one of their interlocutors. President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger will talk with the foreign ministers as will Foreign Minister Lanc and Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. Naturally, the problems related to armament comprise one of the topics expected to be discussed.

USSR-GREEK ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED IN ATHENS

LD071041 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Athens October 7 TASS -- The USSR and Greece have signed here a protocol on cooperation in economic, scientific and technological fields. The protocol was signed: for the Soviet side by Aleksey Manzhulo, deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR, for the Greek side by K. Vaitsos, first deputy minister of the national economy of Greece. Appraising the significance of the signed protocol, the latter said that "Greek-Soviet relations are now entering the decisive phase of their dynamic development."

VAITSOS INTERVIEWED ON USSR-GREEK ECONOMIC TALKS

LD091131 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] A 4-day session of the Soviet-Greek intergovernmental commission on economic and industrial cooperation has been held in the Greek capital. Our correspondent in Athens, Boris Romanenko, reports:

The session examined questions concerning the present state of and prospects for further expansion of bilateral economic links. We asked Greece's first deputy minister of the national economy, Konstandinos Vaitsos, to talk about the results of the session.

[Begin Vaitsos recording in Greek, fading into Russian translation] The Greek-Soviet talks have ended -- we think successfully. They took place within the spirit and framework of the accords reached between Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou and USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Tikhonov, and as a development of the long-term program they signed on economic, industrial, and scientific and technical cooperation. In particular we had an opportunity to examine questions pertaining to the construction in Greece, with the aid of the Soviet Union and its technology, of a major industrial installation; an aluminum plant and the sale of its production to the Soviet Union. At the same time we elaborated on a plan for substantially increasing trade exchange. Also studied were possibilities for expanding cooperation by means of capital investment and the exchange of technology in specific areas. These prospects provided a basis for the fruitful development of relations between our countries. [end recording]

U.S. PLANES VIOLATE GREEK AIRSPACE OVER AEGEAN

LD100923 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Athens October 10 TASS -- Greek Air Force fighters were scrambled to intercept several groups of American warplanes which had intruded into Greek airspace over the northern part of the Aegean Sea.

Greek fighters forced the intruders to leave the country's airspace, D. Marudas, an official spokesman for the government, has announced in Athens. The American intruder planes were participating in the NATO manoeuvres, "Display Determination-83," currently going on in the Mediterranean.

That was not the first case of the violation of Greek airspace by U.S. warplanes in the course of these manoeuvres, in which Greece refused to participate.

The Greek spokesman pointed out that an official protest against these actions would be conveyed through diplomatic channels in the immediate future.

SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON VISITS GREEK PORT

LD111711 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Athens October 11 TASS -- A squadron of Soviet warships -- the cruiser Zhdanov and destroyer Pylki under the command of the Commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet Vice-Admiral A. Kalinin, has begun its official friendly visit to Greece. The squadron reciprocates the visit paid to Odessa by one of the warships of Greece's Navy. The Greek press stresses that the visit of Soviet warships provides evidence of the broadening many-sided relations between the two countries. This was stated at a meeting with Soviet seamen by Mayor of Piraeus Y. Papaspirou. He noted the USSR's decisive contribution to the victory over fascist Germany in the years of the Second World War.

The Red Banner Black Sea Fleet song-and-dance ensemble gave the first concert at the People's Theatre of the port of Piraeus.

The ensemble was warmly greeted by numerous spectators.

PAPANDREOU ADDRESSES PHYSICIANS ON NUCLEAR WAR

PM101429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Dispatch by unnamed own correspondent: "Reason Will Triumph"]

[Text] Athens, 8 Oct -- A session of the Executive Council of the International Committee of the "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" movement has begun its work here. National medical associations and unions from more than 40 countries participate in this organization.

Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou addressed the assembled people at the first session. He sharply criticized the concepts that exist in the West of "first strike" and "limited nuclear war." There is no possibility of emerging the winner for whoever first starts a nuclear war, he declared, inasmuch as there will be no winners in such a war. Explaining the stand of his government, which is opposed to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe, A. Papandreou pointed out that it will upset the existing strategic equilibrium of forces and merely lead to countermeasures from the Soviet side.

Academician N.P. Buchkov of the Medical Sciences Academy, deputy chairman of the Soviet "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" Committee, said: We believe in man's reason. And we believe that thousands of our colleagues -- physicians and scientists, nurses and students -- will together with us join the ranks of fighters to ensure that our patients, in whatever country they may be, acquire genuine security.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY CPSU, FLN DELEGATIONS

PM111225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

["Joint Communiqué on Talks Between Delegations of the CPSU and the Algerian National Liberation Front" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee's invitation a delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] made an official visit to the Soviet Union from 3 October through 6 October.

Delegation leader M.S. Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and leader of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee, conveyed a personal message to Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, from Chadli Bendjedid, FLN secretary general and president of Algeria.

Participating in the talks, held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, were K. U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and K. N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; for the Soviet side; and M. S. Messaadia; S. Hoffmann, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the FLN Central Committee international commission; M. Ait Chalal, member of the FLN Central Committee and Algerian ambassador to the USSR; Mohamed-Salah Louanchi, member of the Central Committee and of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat; and Ahmed Sbaa, member of the Central Committee and chief of FLN Central Committee mass organizations department; for the Algerian side.

The CPSU representatives described the party's activity in further strengthening and improving developed socialist society in accordance with the decisions of the 26th Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, and the party's consistent foreign policy course aimed at defending peace and international security and opposing imperialism's aggressive encroachments. At the same time the Soviet assessment of the course pursued in international affairs by the present U.S. Administration was sent out in the light of Yu. V. Andropov's statement of 28 September 1983.

For its part the FLN delegation gave a report on the successes in implementing the plans for Algeria's socioeconomic and cultural development whose aim, in accordance with the policy documents of the Algerian revolution, is to build a society on socialist principles in Algeria. The delegation also reported on the preparations for the Fifth FLN Congress and on Algeria's activity in the international arena in support of peace, freedom, and the peoples' independence.

The participants in the meeting expressed concern at the serious aggravation of the international situation and the increase in tension brought about by the intrigues of imperialism, which is creating more and more new crisis situations, interfering in sovereign states' internal affairs, trying to broaden its zones of influence, and whipping up the arms race. All this demonstrates imperialism's increased aggressiveness, which could lead to a nuclear conflict that would threaten the future of all mankind.

The CPSU and FLN representatives restated the need under these conditions to strengthen the front of progressive and anti-imperialist forces and to step up activity in this direction. In this context they stressed the exceptional importance of stepping up actions aimed at achieving universal and total disarmament. They expressed the hope that all the bilateral and multilateral talks aimed at establishing universal peace and detente would end successfully. The resources that would be released by ending the arms race and reducing military spending could be used for economic and social development aims, which include the developing countries' needs.

The Algerian side highly rated the USSR's peace initiatives aimed at safeguarding detente, creating a climate of confidence in Europe, and extending security measures and detente to the Mediterranean.

The sides paid special attention to discussing the situation in the Near East and expressed their belief that a just and lasting settlement of the Near East problem must be based on the realization of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate aspirations and their inalienable right to set up their own independent state. They supported the swift and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and restated the need for the PLO -- the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative -- to take part in the Near East settlement on an equal footing with all the interested sides.

They also supported the convening of a special international conference on the Near East in which all the interested sides including the PLO would participate with the aim of reaching an all-embracing, just settlement. In this context they supported the relevant recommendations of the International Conference on Palestine held in Geneva.

The participants in the talks again condemned Israel's aggressive policy and the imperialist forces supporting it. They declared their support for all anti-imperialist forces opposing the threats to the security of the region's peoples.

During the examination of the Lebanon situation the sides noted with satisfaction that the cease-fire agreement reached in that country is a positive factor on the path of a just settlement based on the preservation of Lebanon's unity, territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty. In this context they again stated that the swift and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli and imperialist troops is an essential condition for a settlement of the Lebanese problem.

The participants in the talks noted the important role being played by the OAU in maintaining peace and security on the continent and strengthening its states' independence. Support was expressed for the position of those African countries that oppose the attempts of imperialism and reaction to undermine the OAU's foundations, including the principle of the inviolability of existing borders. The sides supported strict respect for the African countries' independence and sovereignty and noninterference in their internal affairs. They also supported the realization by this continent's peoples still suffering from colonialism and racism of their legitimate rights to self-determination and independence. They demanded an end to the aggressive actions of the Pretoria regime, encouraged by its imperialist patrons, against the independent countries of southern Africa and confirmed their solidarity with the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization and of the South African people under the leadership of the African National Congress. The resolve was stated in particular to firmly oppose any attempts at a neocolonialist solution of the Namibian question not based on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 and OAU resolutions, which meet the Namibian people's aspirations.

Expressing concern at the situation prevailing in northwest Africa, the two sides stressed the need for a settlement of the West Saharan problem in accordance with UN and OAU decisions and the Nonaligned Movement's recommendations based on the West Saharan people's realization of their right to self-determination.

The CPSU and FLN representatives declared their parties' adherence to a policy geared toward turning the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation. In this connection they believe that the Mediterranean's security cannot be viewed in isolation from Europe's.

The sides expressed solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Chile, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and other Latin American countries against imperialism and fascist regimes.

After expressing concern at the continuing armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, the participants in the talks called on these countries to end the conflict, which would be in the interest of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples and of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

The sides noted with satisfaction the Nonaligned Movement's increasing contribution to the struggle to consolidate national independence, peace, and security throughout the world, end the arms race, democratize international relations, and establish a just new international economic order free of all manifestations of neocolonialism. The CPSU representatives highly rated Algeria's positive contribution to this movement.

After noting the high level of Soviet-Algerian cooperation, which meets the fundamental interests of both countries' peoples, the participants in the talks advocated that it should continue to develop comprehensively. Particular stress was laid on the significance of CPSU-FLN ties for the whole range of friendly Soviet-Algerian relations.

A protocol was signed on ties between the CPSU and the FLN for 1984-1985.

SWAPO LEADER ON 'ARMED RESISTANCE' IN NAMIBIA

PM110925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization, by correspondent I. Tarutin in Moscow: "We Believe in Victory" -- no date given]

[Text] Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), has been in the Soviet Union. In a talk with PRAVDA correspondent I. Tarutin he said:

A critical situation has formed in Namibia right now. Our motherland's illegal occupation by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa is continuing. There are now tens of thousands of South African soldiers there and also gangs of mercenaries from Western countries and Israel. Repressions against the indigenous population are becoming harsher -- primarily against those suspected of sympathizing with SWAPO. Mass arrests, torture, insults, and the destruction of villages -- that is the daily reality Namibians are encountering.

The maintenance of this situation is possible only thanks to the all-round aid given to Pretoria by the United States, Britain, the FRG, France, Canada, and Israel. It is they who maintain close political, economic, and military relations with South Africa. As a result the Western multinational corporations in conjunction with the South African racists are rapaciously plundering Namibia's natural resources, exploiting the labor of its indigenous inhabitants -- labor that is cheap under apartheid conditions. The monopolies would like to make permanent use of Namibian uranium, diamonds, and copper. They give the apartheid regime enormous sums of money for the war against SWAPO. The conflict in Namibia is a conflict between the forces of imperialism and colonialism and the people fighting for freedom and political self-determination.

The armed resistance to the colonialists began in 1966 and is continuing to this day. The SWAPO fighters are conducting guerrilla operations on the territory occupied by the racists. They are attacking South African Army subunits and putting military and economic installations out of action. The invaders are paying an increasingly high price for their presence in Namibia.

The struggle for freedom is proceeding on all fronts, including the diplomatic one. As is well known, the United Nations is directly responsible for Namibia's fate. There are many UN Security Council and General Assembly, OAU, and Nonaligned Movement resolutions on granting independence to our country. However, talk of a peace settlement is deadlocked.

The Republic of South Africa is sabotaging the search for peace, and it is helped in this by the members of the so-called Western "contact group" and primarily the United States. The present U.S. Administration has proclaimed a course toward "constructive rapprochement" with the racist regime and is conniving with it in everything. This was manifested in particular in Washington's support for the far-fetched demand for "linkages" between the question of Namibia's decolonization and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The Government of Angola and the other "front-line" states and SWAPO rejected this idea as unsound.

The United States and its NATO allies are making persistent attempts to remove the Namibian problem from UN control and to implement a settlement on the basis of their own scenario. On the basis of the imperialist powers' criminal complicity, the Republic of South Africa is in fact openly refusing to end the occupation and is preparing to hand over power to its puppets. It is becoming increasingly obvious that the colonialists will not leave Namibia voluntarily.

Under these conditions the only way out is to seek independence by force of arms. Under SWAPO's leadership the puppets are galvanizing their military operations. The Namibian people are struggling for independence, for their inalienable right to be masters of their own country. In this struggle we are supported by the "front-line" states, all independent Africa, the socialist community countries headed by the Soviet Union, and all progressive forces. Of course, there are still many sacrifices ahead. But we believe that, despite all the difficulties, victory will come. Namibia will be free!

5. AFRICAN ANC RELEASES DATA ON PRISONER ABUSE

LD120845 Moscow TASS in English 0632 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Lusaka October 11 TASS -- Hundreds of political prisoners in South Africa's jails are being subjected to brutal repressions. Greater became the number of attacks on defenceless prisoners in the jail of Barberton, the deliberate poisoning of prisoners at police stations in Ciskei, which became recently known. This data is cited in a statement of the General Secretary of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa Alfred Nzo, which was issued here today on the occasion of the Day of Solidarity with political prisoners languishing in jails of South Africa.

Keeping in detention leaders of the national liberation movement N. Mandela, W. Sisulu, G. Mbeki and others the ringleaders of the regime are unable, however, to imprison the lofty principles of these patriots -- justice, human dignity. Their whole lives are devoted to that.

This statement expresses solidarity with all heroes and victims of the liberation struggle and all those who are languishing in jails of the colonial white minority regime because of their firm allegiance to the noble idea of liberation of the homeland.

The ANC calls upon the international community to continue the struggle for the release of political prisoners in South Africa, to intensify joint actions with a view of full isolation of the Pretoria regime, including introduction against it of comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions.

Alfred Nzo points out that all patriotic forces of the Republic of South Africa are intensifying joint struggle against the hateful regime which was vividly demonstrated by the formation of the United Democratic Front which represents broad strata of the population.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY

PM111115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The People's Power"]

[Text] Six years ago the USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a document of historic significance -- our party's fundamental law. The most important element of the 1977 USSR Constitution was that it embodied the ideas and principles of developed socialism with the utmost fullness and clarity and enshrined the Marxist-Leninist proposition that it must be the people who build and administer the new society and state. This idea is expressed in the activity of the soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, various social organizations, and labor collectives and in developing our society's entire political system.

"This system," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted, "is functioning and improving, finding more and more new forms and methods of developing democracy and expanding the working man's proprietary rights and potential in production and throughout sociopolitical practice -- from deputies' commissions and people's control to standing production conferences. This is real socialist self-government by the people that is developing in the course of building communism."

The country's fundamental law lives, works, and operates. Considerable experience of our democratic development in accordance with the new USSR Constitution has been accumulated in the last few years. Our state of the whole people reflects the will and interests of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia and the working people of all the nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet fatherland. Of those elected by the people to the organs of state power at all levels 44.2 percent are workers, 24.9 percent are kolkhoz members, and 30.9 percent are teachers, doctors, specialists in various sectors of the national economy and culture, and other categories of employees. Deputies' ties with the population have noticeably strengthened. Recently the powers of local soviets in relation to enterprises, institutions, and organizations situated on their territory have been substantially expanded. In short, the role of representative organs, which combine legislation, management and control in implementing the prime economic organizational function of the socialist state of the whole people, is growing steadily.

The nationwide discussion of the most important draft laws that is enshrined by the USSR Constitution has become a firm part of practice. This is one of the manifestations of the improvement of Soviet statehood and the expansion of socialist democracy. Thus more than 110 million people took part in debating the draft law on labor collectives and the increase of their role in managing enterprises, institutions, and organizations. At the same time, as the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum pointed out, we have the opportunity to still further democratize the procedure for making decisions on major questions of state and public life -- via their increasingly broad discussion in labor collectives, the compulsory consideration in the relevant instances of the conclusions of trade unions, the Komsomol, and women's organizations, and the most attentive approach to the working people's proposals.

The labor collective is our society's basic cell. Its tasks and rights are formulated in the 1977 USSR Constitution. These constitutional provisions, Lenin's ideas on the increasingly widespread assertion of collectivism in the social practice of the new system, and the tendency to further develop democratic principles in production management were reflected in the law on labor collectives.

On the basis of the USSR Constitution the party is carrying out purposeful work to involve the broadest masses in the management of state and social affairs and to increase the activeness of all elements of our political system in solving national economic, social, and educational tasks. Publicity in work, leading workers' regular reports to the population, the reduction and simplification of the management apparatus, and the consistent and persistent struggle against manifestations of formalism help bring management organs' activity closer to the people's needs and interests. Party and state organs and social organizations are called upon to steadily seek to ensure that words are never at variance with deeds and that form is not substituted for the essence of the matter. This is one of the most important reserves for improving our socialist democracy in all components of state and social life.

The everyday manifestations of socialist people's power are also evident in the harmonious combination of the basic interests of society and the individual and in the sensitive, objective, and attentive consideration of each person's aspirations. The USSR Constitution grants the Soviet citizen the broadest rights and freedoms. But at the same time it underlines the priority of social interests. The supreme incarnation of civic spirit consists precisely in serving those interests. Therefore the prime task of party organizations and state organs is to mold in Soviet people high political culture, consciousness of the need for honest and conscientious labor for the good of the motherland, and readiness to defend the cause of socialism.

The implementation of constitutional principles is unthinkable without the strictest unswerving observance of the laws safeguarding society's interests and citizens' rights. Therefore an integral part of the process of improving mature socialism is the struggle against infringements of socialist law and order and the norms of our collectivist communal life. The defense of the people's interests, as was noted at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, is one of the foundations of our democracy.

The most important avenues of the USSR's Leninist foreign policy are enshrined by the USSR Constitution. Its goal is the maintenance and strengthening of peace on the planet. In conditions of the war hysteria whipped up by the forces of imperialism our thoughts and aspirations are aimed at achieving a decisive turn for the better in the international situation and at staving off the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The people's interests and those of society as a whole are the supreme meaning of the CPSU's activity. The party formulates and develops democratic principles that form part of all spheres of our socialist life. The growth in the leading role of the party of communists and the increase in its inspirational influence on the masses is the guarantee of the further development of Soviet people's power.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON SOCIALIST COMPETITION

PMO70851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Improving Competition Effectiveness"]

[Text] Socialist competition, which now involves over 94 percent of the people working in the country's national economy, has become a truly mighty force. While playing an ever increasing part in the implementation of the party's economic policy, it is, at the same time, for millions of Soviet people a veritable school of production management, one which instills a communist attitude to work.

The demands on competition and its organizational standard are growing. Today it is intimately associated with the tasks set by the November (1982) and June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenums of further intensifying our economy and improving the economic mechanism. It is important that labor competition contribute more fully to the efficient utilization of production potential and the successful fulfillment of the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the Food and Energy Programs by raising the masses' creative activeness to even greater heights. This is the aim of the CPSU Central Committee resolution adopted the other day on improving the organization and practice of summing up the results of socialist competition and providing incentives for the winners.

Labor collectives have accumulated a wealth of experience of mass quest for internal reserves and struggle for the fulfillment of adopted pledges and counter plans. One need only mention the remarkable achievements of hundreds of enterprises and construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes that were awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners for competition results in jubilee 1982. The experience of front-rankers is our common asset, and it helps us to identify and exploit more rapidly the considerable resources which are to be found everywhere.

At the same time, the great potential of competition is by no means being fully exploited. What is wrong? The CPSU Central Committee resolution notes that the forms of labor competition do not always accord with current tasks, and it is sometimes affected by a hackneyed approach to competition organization. In some places participants' efforts are still being directed toward the achievement of primarily quantitative indicators and intermediate aims. The organizers often fail to notice collectives and working people who are not giving their all and are content with mediocre results. There are many flaws in the practice of summing up the results of labor competition, use of incentives and study, and dissemination of leading experience.

Our party's Central Committee has laid down specific measures to improve the effectiveness of competition and its mobilizing and educational role. Competition participants' attention must be focused on accelerating the rate of improvement of labor productivity and output quality and on increasing the volume of production while strictly carrying out deliveries in line with contracts and orders. One paramount preoccupation is the use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the strengthening of measures concerned with economy, order and discipline. The correct way to do this is to improve organizational and educational work in the collectives and organize competition in line with the specific nature of the production activity of the different categories of working people.

Teams forms of work are now being developed everywhere, and this must always be borne in mind when organizing competition. Even the slightest manifestations of formalism are particularly intolerable here, and previous experience must be critically analyzed. Labor competition among teams must be arranged on the basis of strengthening financial autonomy and collectivist relations and taking people's views and initiative fully into consideration.

The significance of socialist pledges needs enhancing. It is no secret that in some places they are still adopted as a formality, on the basis of a rough estimate, without analyzing the available potential; sometimes people learn about them by hearsay. The monitoring of their implementation is not up to scratch either. It is time that the trade union organizations and the Komsomol, under the leadership of party committees, made a serious effort to eliminate these shortcomings. The thorough economic substantiation of pledges, extensive publicity for them, systematic monitoring of fulfillment and effective work on introducing the best experience -- these are the essential ingredients of success.

It is particularly appropriate to mention it now, at the beginning of the last quarter. Every collective must immediately check whether everything that was planned has been done, identify the weak links, and help the backmarkers make up lost ground.

But PRAVDA's mail shows that not everyone is following this rule. "In harsh Arctic conditions we are constructing a new enriching factory for the 'Apatit' association," Honored RSFSR Builder M. Kalatskiy, team leader at the Kirov construction and installation administration, and Hero of Socialist Labor A. Terekhov, a fitter from Apatity in Murmansk Oblast, writes. "We are trying to work in the new way, we are using the start-to-finish flow-line contract. But our efforts are often wasted. The time has come to install the production equipment, but there isn't any. The project leaders and superior organizations were told about this, but we received nothing but promises.... We believe that the collective's work enthusiasm needs practical as well as verbal backing."

This is a correct conclusion, and it is to be hoped that local party and economic organs and experts at sector headquarters will back it up with concrete measures. It is the specific duty of competition organizers to achieve unity of word and deed and to create conditions for high performance at every work place.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution points out that party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must actively influence the course of socialist competition and enhance the communists' vanguard role and the responsibility of trade union committees and economic leaders for its effectiveness. It is important to make skillful use of moral and material incentives, avoiding any unwarranted wage leveling, and to create in collectives an atmosphere of creative quest and mutual exactingness.

By comprehensively developing initiative from below and increasing the power of socialist competition, we will achieve new successes in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets!

GOSPLAN AIDE URGES WAGES-PRODUCTIVITY LINK

PMO71031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 2

[IZVESTIYA interview with V. Moskalenko, deputy chief of the USSR Gosplan Labor Section: "Earnings Determined by Work"; interviewer, date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] The mail contains quite a few letters whose writers ask questions to do with labor productivity and wages.

From these many questions we have selected the most typical ones which broach the problem from various angles.

Question: Valentin Kirillovich, readers ask: Why precisely now is there such keen discussion about the need for a preferential increase in labor productivity in comparison with wages?

Answer: The requirement stems from life itself. It is only on this condition that the economy will develop in a balanced way that will make it possible to raise Soviet people's living standard, increase the scale and efficiency of socialist production, and strengthen the country's defense capability. The 26th party congress decisions drew attention to the need for a preferential increase in labor productivity in comparison with wages.

To ensure economically valid correlations between the two indicators is an important task of socialist economic management and, above all, of planning. In recent years, however, an unfavorable trend has clearly emerged. The point is that in their plans many ministries, associations, and enterprises are disrupting the balance between the increase in labor productivity and in wages. There has been an increase in the incidence of cases where wages have increased faster than labor productivity or have increased even when productivity has declined. Consequently, in the 10th 5-Year Plan, for example, for every 1-percent increase in labor productivity there was an increase in average wages of 0.69 percent instead of 0.44 percent according to the 5-year plan, and there was an increase of 0.85 percent instead of 0.63 percent in the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan.

What does this mean in practice? Let us suppose that an enterprise's collective has increased production by 5 percent in 1 year but its wages fund has increased by 6 percent. This means the amount paid to workers in wages was greater than the amount of extra goods produced. Now let us imagine that there is not one such enterprise but thousands. The result is unsatisfied demand and an increase in market prices. Not to mention the effect of such a situation on potential accumulations for extended socialist reproduction, on the increase in social consumption funds, and on the state of money circulation.

As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has noted, it has emerged with the utmost clarity that the objective economic requirement that labor productivity increase at a preferential rate must not be violated. Unless they are extremely closely linked with this decisive factor, increased wages, which initially create an outwardly favorable impression, ultimately inevitably have an adverse effect on all economic life. In particular, increased wages give rise to demands which cannot be fully satisfied at the present level of production and prevent the elimination of shortages.

Question: What, in your opinion, should be understood by an economically valid correlation between the increase in labor productivity and in wages?

Answer: I believe that it is correlation that stems directly from the basic national economic proportions as envisaged in the state plan. Of course, if the plan itself is properly balanced its individual indicators will also be sufficiently interlinked. I have in mind primarily the balance between the size of the population's money income and the potential for matching goods supply to that income.

Of course, the specific factors making for increased production and labor productivity and the intensity of the plan targets for these indicators must also be taken into account when determining the above-mentioned correlations in relation to particular certain sectors, association, and enterprises. Consequently, for instance, the increase in wages for each percentage point increase in labor productivity, other conditions being equal, should be relatively higher where reserves are being better utilized and where the intensity of the plan targets is greater.

Thus it seems to me impossible to speak of any constant, eternally fixed correlations between the two indicators with regard to individual sectors, still less with regard to enterprises. However, the preferential increase in labor productivity in comparison with wages is an objective economic requirement for all and an essential condition for ensuring that our economy develops in a planned way.

Question: What causes the disruption of the planned balance between labor productivity and wages?

Answer: First of all it should be borne in mind that the balance in question is of a special and I would say synthetic character. As a rule, it is affected by any deviations from the normal rhythm in the work of an association or enterprise and by the nonfulfillment of plan targets for any indicator. Above all, of course, for the labor productivity indicator.

In many instances such nonfulfillment occurs yet the planned wages funds are exceeded. As a result the socialist principle of remuneration according to labor is violated. The correlation between the two indicators is particularly exacerbated by the shortcomings that persist at many enterprises in the organization of production and labor and violations of labor discipline, which cause equipment idle time and losses of worktime. To make up for them some enterprises operate overtime and rest day working at increased rates of pay.

It is common knowledge that in the 10th 5-Year Plan the targets for increased labor productivity were not fulfilled. Many ministries, associations, and enterprises in industry, construction, and rail transport also failed to meet these targets in the first half of the current 5-year plan. Such a situation is by no means in keeping with the role of the labor productivity indicator in implementing the course toward efficiency outlined by the party.

Question: How is the correlation between the two indicators affected by the state of labor norm setting? Many letter writers are concerned by the lag in this matter.

Answer: It is affected most directly. Labor productivity, labor norm setting, and wages are indissolubly interlinked categories. The serious shortcomings that persist in the organization and quality of norm setting automatically worsen the correlation between the growth of labor productivity and the growth of wages.

Just take the constant decline in the proportion of revised performance norms for piece-rate workers. In 1976 it was 19 percent in industry, in 1980 it was 16.9 percent, and in 1982 it was 16.1 percent.

The poor quality of labor norm setting is also indicated by the fact that in many enterprises and a number of ministries, the overfulfillment of norms in some years increases more rapidly than labor productivity. This confirms the fact that at many enterprises the norms in operation have lost their mobilizing role as a major instrument for implementing the socialist principle of remuneration according to labor and have been turned into a means of regulating wage levels. In many cases this has been to the detriment of wages' planned balance with labor productivity.

Question: What specifically is being done now to improve the correlation between the increase of labor productivity and of wages?

Answer: First of all, measures are being taken to raise the level of economic validity of the envisaged balance between the two indicators both for the national economy as a whole and for individual sectors, associations, and enterprises.

At the same time, the plan "status" of the indicator under discussion is being elevated. It is changing from an accounting [raschetnyy] indicator to an approved [utverzhdenyy] indicator. Beginning next year, normative correlations between the growth of labor productivity and the growth of wages, including bonuses and other rewards from the material incentive fund, will be laid down in a planned way for industrial ministries and their associations and enterprises. These correlations will be differentiated in the light of the specific features of sectors, the planned reduction in labor costs of production, the difficulty of the targets for production and labor productivity, the state of labor organization and norm setting, and other factors.

A procedure for the compulsory repayment of overexpenditure of the wages fund allowed to occur by associations and enterprises is being introduced. If they have insufficient resources of their own the corresponding reserve funds of ministries will be used for these purposes.

The improvement of the correlation between the increase of labor productivity and of wages will be promoted by the measures being formulated to further improve the bonus payment system. There are serious shortcomings in it at present. The main shortcoming is that the system itself has become extremely unwieldy, complex, and often incomprehensible to the worker. Consequently the bonus system's effect on the results of an enterprise's work has perceptibly declined.

Demands in the sphere of the adjustment of approved plans are being substantially heightened. In recent years adjustment has become unjustifiably widespread. The correlation between labor productivity and wages is affected particularly adversely by adjustments to production plans at the end of the year, when it is virtually impossible to make the appropriate changes to the labor plans.

Question: Won't the measures that you are talking about not lead to a restriction of the growth of wages for certain categories of workers?

Answer: Not at all. After all, the concern now is caused not by the growth per se of wages, including those of certain categories of workers and employees. Securing the maximum increase in wages is a major task in the formulation and implementation of plans. However, this growth must be real, that is, it must be backed up by a corresponding increase in the production of material wealth, including the production per worker. Attention was drawn to the need to step up monitoring of the extent of labor and incentives at all levels of the national economy during the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's examination of the question of stepping up work to ensure the preferential growth of labor productivity in comparison with the growth of wages. The realization of this requirement is now the most important task.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER MESYATS DISCUSSES CROP YEAR

9 Oct Radio Talk

LD091404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1010 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Talk by USSR Agriculture Minister Valentin Karpovich Mesyats; time and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] First of all I must say that the current year, the midpoint year of the 5-year plan, has been one of intensive, determined work by the rural workers to implement the large-scale tasks of the USSR Food Program. This year is noteworthy too for the fact that the economic, social, and organizational measures worked out by the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee have come into effect with full force, and this is creating favorable opportunities for the further development of agriculture.

The economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is growing stronger. Management of all sections of the agro-industrial complex is being improved, as is their interaction. The main emphasis is being laid on the efficient utilization of production and scientific-technical potential, on the broad introduction of scientifically-based cultivation systems, of industrial production technology, of progressive forms of labor organization and payment, and above all of collective contracts.

A new surge of creative activity in rural labor collectives was brought on by the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The working personnel of the agro-industrial complex have energetically developed competition, and they are now persistently struggling to fulfill the plans laid down and the pledges adopted.

On the country's grain fields the harvest is practically over. The harvest of corn for grain is ending, as is rice-threshing. The grain growers are doing all in their power to sell the state as much grain as possible, and fully supply farms with high-grade seed. Harvesting is in full swing now on the cotton plantations. As in previous years a good cotton harvest has been grown. Plans for cotton-procurement will be met. Harvesting of sugar beets is nearing completion. Here the main concern is to clear it from the fields as quickly as possible, preserve it all, and process it promptly.

The procured harvests of potatoes and vegetables, given proper preservation, make it possible to meet the population's need for these food products. More fruit will be procured than last year, as well as more berries and tea leaves.

As for animal-husbandry, here we have positive results. Plan tasks for procurement of meat, milk, eggs, and other products of animal-husbandry are being successfully carried out, and this has been achieved mainly thanks to the enhanced productivity of cattle and poultry.

The fact that this year substantially more coarse and succulent feed has been procured is also gratifying. This will make it possible to ensure that cattle are well-fed over the winter.

Today, on this holiday, I would like to express profound gratitude to all production front-rankers and innovators, to thank them warmly and cordially for their tireless, selfless toil.

It is now a crucial time in the countryside. The foundation for next year's harvest are being laid. It is necessary to complete the sowing of winter crops and the ploughing of underwinter fallow as quickly as possible, to complete the stockpiling of seeds and commence their cleansing and conditioning, to commence the overhaul of equipment and the training and retraining of machine operator cadres, that is, to do everything possible to be completely ready for the arrival of the spring of the fourth year of the 5-year plan, to have everything in hand, as they say.

The main concern of animal husbandry workers is to increase the productivity of cattle even during the winter period. To this end it is necessary to take strict stock of all feed reserves, to use them economically, sensibly and thriftily and to obtain the greatest possible returns in terms of produce.

In conclusion, from the bottom of my heart I wish to congratulate farmers, animal husbandry workers and all employees of the country's agro-industrial complex on their holiday, Agricultural Worker's Day.

9 Oct Television Address

OW111349 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0640 GMT 9 Oct 83

["Today is Agricultural Worker's Day" address by Valentin Karpovich Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades: First of all, allow me to warmly and cordially congratulate kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and all working people of the country's agro-industrial complex on their holiday -- Agricultural Worker's Day.

The main thing that today determines the constructive advancement of our multinational state and the activities of party, soviet, and economic bodies is the national struggle for the practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress for the successful realization of the USSR Food Program.

The current, midpoint year of the 5-year plan period is notable for the fact that we can see for ourselves how the appeals and ideas of the party are capturing the masses, are being embodied in the patriotic movement for efficiently utilizing production and scientific and technical potential, internal reserves and resources, and to increase organization and discipline of personnel in all sections.

Economic, social, and organizations measures -- elaborated by the May 1982 Central Committee Plenum -- directed at further advancing and developing agriculture are beginning to operate at full strength. Administration of the agro-industrial complex has been reorganized and is being improved; the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is being strengthened; and scientific and technical achievements are being widely mastered in all branches of agricultural production

The June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum contributed new and truly inspiring impetus to the working rhythm and the social life of the country. Programmatic points and conclusions stated in the speech at the plenum by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were perceived by all Soviet people as yet another striking manifestation of the party's limitless concern for shaping a new man and intensifying socialist democracy, for steadily improving the well-being of the people, and preserving peace on earth. In reply to the paternal concern of the party, socialist competition to fulfil plans and the adopted pledges for the third year of the 5-year plan period have widely developed in rural areas.

What can one say today about the preliminary results of the strenuous labor of farmers and livestock breeders? The current year turned out to be very complex in regard to weather conditions in many regions of the country.

In spite of this, rural toilers did everything necessary to increase the fertility of each hectare of grain and other crops, are completing their harvest in a well-organized manner, striving to sell to the state the maximum amount of grain possible and to store the full requirements of high-grade seeds so as to lay the necessary foundation for the future harvest.

RSFSR farmers made the most substantial contribution to state-wide grain resources. Already 29 RSFSR oblasts and autonomous republics have reported their fulfillment of grain purchase plans. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Saratov, Kuybyshev, Tambov, Penza, Voronezh, Belgorod, and Kursk Oblasts, and the Tatar and Mordovian ASSR's achieved particularly great successes.

As in past years, Kazakhstan grain growers performed their difficult duty with a feeling of great responsibility. They worked creatively and truly inspiringly in difficult weather conditions, and made all efforts to provide the state with as much new grain as possible.

A difficult situation arose on Ukrainian grain fields in the current year. However, all necessary measures were also taken there to carry out the harvest in an organized manner and as quickly as possible. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes harvested an average of 30-35 quintals of grain and fulfilled sale pledges to the state.

The Belorussian, Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian SSR's overfulfilled grain procurement plans. The farms of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Georgia, Armenia, Turkmenia, and Moldavia are contributing their share to the country's grain fund.

Year after year cotton growers achieve high and stable results, and now they are persistently struggling to fulfil procurement plans of the white gold.

Not a bad harvest of sugar beets has been obtained in the majority of beet-sowing areas. Measures are now being taken to more quickly complete its harvesting, to prohibit losses, and to remove it from the fields in time and process it.

The harvest of potatoes and vegetables is being completed. Their gross harvest allows the requirements of the population for these food products to be satisfied. Purchases of fruit and grapes are being increased, and tea growers coped with pledges ahead of schedule.

Noticeable positive progress was made in livestock breeding. The productivity of livestock and fowl was increased. A growth in the numbers in public herds has been achieved and their preservation has been improved. By 1 October meat purchases had increased by 934,000 metric tons compared to the same period last year, milk had increased by 4.7 million metric tons, and eggs had increased by 362 million units.

In other words, practical prerequisites have now been created to not only fulfil plan tasks in the sale of livestock products, but also to partly make up the shortage that arose at the beginning of the 5-year plan period.

These are, in general terms, the preliminary results of the current agricultural year. Many figures are significantly better than the previous 2 years and this became possible because scientifically-based farming systems were introduced in the majority of oblasts, krais, and republics, which enabled weather conditions to be overcome with fewer losses. This is also the result of the constant industrialization and the efficient use of progressive production technology, the mastering of new kinds of labor organization and wages, primarily the brigade contract.

The large-group method of utilizing equipment in harvesting found approval everywhere, and 163,000 harvest and transport complexes and detachments worked in the country's fields. Unquestionably, the closer interaction of kolkhozes and sovkhoses with State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture associations and enterprises, procurements and purchases officers, land reclamation workers, and other partners in the agro-industrial complex had a positive effect on the year's results.

Of course, rural toilers are profoundly grateful to workers in cities and industrial centers, students and schoolchildren, Soviet Army and Navy servicemen, and all who assisted them in harvesting, grain procurement, and carrying out all agricultural work.

At the same time, today, in critically assessing the results achieved one must acknowledge that many kolkhozes and sovkhoses worked below their potential and therefore remain in the state's debt.

Not only weather conditions affected the results of these farms' activities, but primarily serious oversights in production management, poor utilization of land -- particularly reclaimed land -- equipment, and mineral and organic fertilizers, and insufficient attention to new progressive forms of labor organizations as well as measures of moral and material encouragement.

Analysis shows that in kolkhozes and sovkhoses where the level of productivity of fields and farms is low, as a rule scientifically-based farming systems are introduced slowly, crop rotation is not mastered, the structure of sowing is not properly worked out, many questions of seed growing are not solved, intensive and high-yield varieties and hybrids progress slowly to the fields, effective measures are not taken to create a reliable fodder base and hybridization work is neglected.

All these shortcomings, which hold back the growth of gross yield of agricultural products and therefore the course of fulfilling Food Program tasks, need to be resolutely removed.

The results of this year should be profoundly and comprehensively analyzed at every kolkhoz and sovkhos and at every production section, and on this basis complex measures should be planned whose realization would allow proper order to be enforced, allow discipline and responsibility to be increased, and allow greater returns to be obtained from capital investments and material and technical means generously allocated by the party and state for developing the country's agriculture.

Rural toilers are faced with making new and responsible gains in coming fourth year of the 5-year plan period. The production of grain, sugar beets, meat, milk, and all other kinds of products needs to be substantially increased. The key to this is to increase in every way possible the yield of fields and the productivity of farms.

In this regard in what directions should we concentrate our forces? Talking about farming, in future the zonal scientifically-based systems should be mastered persistently and purposefully. Particular attention should be riveted on introducing crop rotation and improving the structure of land under cultivation, organizing industrial seed growing, improving the utilization of reclaimed land, fertilizers and equipment, and widely implementing energy-saving industrial technology. In short, the task is this: Next year the full complex of measures provided by scientific systems must be mastered while taking into account specific soil and climatic conditions in every region and in all kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

In livestock breeding, the most urgent matter is to transfer it onto the path of intensive development. Conditions for this exist. Agricultural enterprises have available sufficient numbers of thoroughbred livestock and fowl. Much has been done for the specialization, concentration, and industrialization of this industry. The majority of farms are provided with experienced and knowledgeable livestock breeding personnel. In other words, not bad resources for accelerating the intensification of livestock breeding have been created.

At the same time, the switch to intensive methods and to steadily increasing livestock productivity is being held back by weak, poor feed resources in many rayons, oblasts, and republics. Therefore, a policy should be steadily pursued in 1984 to create stable and reliable feed production in every kolkhoz and sovkhoz by improving the feed crop structure, expanding the sowing of grain and pulse crops -- vetch, peas, and soybeans -- and increasing harvests of rape seed and root crops, and increasing the fields of perennial grasses, particularly lucerne.

Definite steps have already been taken in this direction and it is no accident that this year for the first time hay as well as silage procurement plans have been overfulfilled and that sufficient silage has been stored. Compared to last year, 10 million metric tons more of coarse and succulent feed units have been delivered for storage. This is a guarantee for reducing the use of grain as livestock feed and ensures that livestock will be well fed during winter.

At the present stage it is not only important to rapidly increase the production of farm and livestock products, it is also important to ensure high management efficiency everywhere. The key task in this is to achieve a cardinal increase in labor productivity. Solution of this task is directly related to active introduction of new forms of labor organization and remuneration, primarily the collective contract system.

What is there to hide? There are still many complications and difficulties here, both of an organizational and an economic order. The ministries of agriculture, agro-industrial associations, and the heads and specialists of farms together with scientific institutions must accelerate the work on the existing problems and achieve the mass introduction of the collective contract system in rural areas in 1984.

At the same time now, when the necessary conditions have been created for kolkhozes and sovkhozes to work profitably and without loss, it is important to transfer all production sections to internal profit and loss accounting, which allows production efficiency to be raised and product quality to be improved.

The mastering of the collective contract and of internal profit and loss accounting is accessible to every farm. Only, economic work needs to be raised to a new and higher level; planning, accounting, and supervision need to be improved, measures of moral and material stimulation need to be more widely implemented; and mismanagement and waste need to be resolutely stopped. This depends entirely on the level of training of personnel, managers, and specialists, and the economic education of all rural toilers.

The growth of output of agricultural products and increasing production efficiency will, of course, be determined to a great extent by the further improvement in the administration of the agro-industrial complex. The experience of the first year of agro-industrial associations' activities indicates that the majority of them have actively joined in the work, correctly understand and are solving set tasks, and are striving to provide a vital and organic link between science and practice and a clear interaction of all branches taking part in the agro-industrial complex.

The difficult days of the current harvest became a serious test for the new administrative bodies. The harvest was successful at places where councils of rayon and oblast associations capably and clearly utilized their rights, sensibly managed their resources, and constantly supervised all stages of the strenuous harvesting sequence.

Unfortunately, for the time being far from all the councils of agro-industrial associations are doing this. A number of them are solving the problems that arise timidly, particularly those of an interbranch nature, and do not always profoundly grasp questions of production and economy.

In accordance with the party and government resolution on improving economic interrelations of agriculture with other branches of the national economy, it is necessary to improve and perfect the style of leadership and to ensure coordinated, well-organized, and interested work by all links of the agro-industrial complex. Herein lies the guarantee of our common success.

Now is the most crucial time in rural areas. Rural toilers still have many affairs and concerns, and they are urgent. It is necessary to complete the sowing of winter crops and fall plowing as quickly as possible, to complete the storing of seeds and to begin their cleaning and conditioning, and to promote training and retraining and the repair of equipment.

Also, livestock should be transferred to stables in an organized manner and an increase of their productivity during the winter period should be insured. For this, every farm should keep a strict account of all feed reserves, use them economically and sensibly, should engage all feed shops and feed plants in work on a timely basis so that livestock are only fed well-prepared feed and should obtain the maximum return from products.

Particular concern should be shown for creating proper labor, living, and recreation conditions for rural toilers in winter conditions. The businesslike attitudes of people, their high labor activity, and therefore the results of production greatly depend on this.

Rural toilers, as all Soviet people, ardently approve of the activities of the CPSU Central Committee and its Leninist Politburo, headed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. Realizing their high responsibility before the party and people to constantly provide the country with food and agricultural raw materials, they work to the full extent of their powers and energy and strive to worthily contribute to the realization of the state-wide Food Program.

Dear comrades, allow me to congratulate all of you on Agricultural Workers' Day.

Remarks at Moscow Ceremony

PM11230 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Yu. Savin report: "For the Sake of the Motherland's Prosperity: Moscow Ceremony Devoted to All-Union Agricultural Workers' Day"]

[Excerpts] The day after tomorrow, 9 October, our country will be honoring the many millions strong army of rural workers. It is deeply symbolic that this professional holiday is marked soon after USSR Constitution Day. Our country's fundamental law proclaims the fullest satisfaction of people's growing material and spiritual requirements to be the supreme goal of social production under socialism.

The attainment of this goal is inseparable from the implementation of the country's Food Program, and thus from the intensive, creative labor of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and their partners in the agro-industrial complex.

A ceremonial meeting was held in Moscow yesterday devoted to Agricultural Workers' Day. Noted masters of the fields and livestock units, production organizers, and specialists from all over the country and representatives of the public from Moscow and Moscow Oblast assembled in the State Central Concert Hall.

In the presidium at the meeting were M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections, USSR and RSFSR ministers, and responsible workers from ministries and departments. Here too were production frontrunners and scientists.

A report was delivered at the meeting by V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture. He stressed that kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, and workers in all sectors of the agro-industrial complex are greeting their professional holiday in an atmosphere of high labor and political activeness, having launched a wide socialist competition for the implementation of the creative decisions of the 26th party congress and for the successful fulfillment of the Food Program.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions have met with unanimous approval in the countryside. The provisions and conclusions set forth in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech at the plenum have been received by rural workers as a further vivid manifestation of the party's inexhaustible concern for the formation of the new person and the deepening of socialist democracy and for steadily enhancing the people's well-being and preserving world peace.

Major changes are taking place in all spheres of rural life. In accordance with the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, comprehensive measures have been implemented to improve the economy and increase the profitability of agricultural production and the management of the agro-industrial complex has been restructured. Agro-industrial associations have been set up in rayons, oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics. Agricultural organs, as their working apparatus, now channel their activity both into the further development of agriculture and into ensuring coordination and close collaboration among all the enterprises and organizations belonging to the associations. This undoubtedly has a positive effect on the general results of work.

This year has been a period of wide introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress for rural workers. In most oblasts, krays, and republics scientifically substantiated zonal farming systems have been introduced. Whereas 5 years ago industrial technique for arable farming were applied on 18,000 hectares, now their scale has extended to cover 6.8 million hectares.

New forms of labor organization and remuneration, above all the collective contract, are being actively disseminated in the countryside. Work to introduce this method became purposeful and single-minded after the all-union conference held in Belgorod in March of this year. The number of subunits operating on a contract basis has virtually doubled and is now 153,000. They are responsible for more the 40 million hectares of arable land.

Rural workers are completing the harvesting in a well organized way and striving to sell the state as much grain and other arable produce as possible, to supply high grade seed to meet requirements fully, and to lay reliable foundations for next year's harvest.

The RSFSR's farmers are making the weightiest contribution to the state's grain resources. Particularly great successes have been achieved by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Saratov, Kuybyshev, Tambov, Voronezh, Penza, Kursk, Belgorod, and Ryazan Oblasts and the Tatar and Mari ASSR's.

A good crop was grown in a number of oblasts of Kazakhstan.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine harvested an average of around 30-35 quintals of grain and coped with pledges for its sale to the state. Grain procurement plans were overfulfilled by the Belorussian, Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian SSR's. Farms in other republics are doing their share toward the country's grain stock.

Cotton growers obtain high, stable results from year to year. Today they are fighting persistently to fulfill plans for "white gold" procurement. It is the intensive time in sugar beet plantations now. Potato and vegetable harvesting is nearing completion. The plan for tea harvesting has been overfulfilled.

Notable positive shifts have been secured in livestock raising. The animal's productivity has increased substantially, livestock numbers have grown, and the maintenance of the population has improved. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are successfully filling targets for the sale of livestock units' output to the state. Many farms have real prerequisites for not only fulfilling plan targets for livestock product procurements, but for partially making good the shortfall which has arisen since the start of the 5-year plan.

The partners in the agro-industrial complex are working in closer contact with arable and livestock workers to fulfill the Food Program targets.

The collectives of associations and enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] have been much more organized with the repair of tractors, combines, and other agricultural machines, have worked actively on the mechanization of livestock units, and have improved the supply of machinery and spare parts to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Now that the agro-industrial complex has been formed and is developing rapidly, the Goskomselkhoztekhnika's engineering service, which now includes over 300,000 engineers and technicians, must exert a constant influence and, together with kolkhozes and sovkhozes, bear the responsibility for the highly productive use of the entire machine and tractor pool and all the arms' technical resources and for the preservation of machinery and the prevention of premature breakdowns.

Collectives of enterprises and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming strive to receive the entire crop grown in good time, to process the necessary quantity and lay it in for winter storage, and to organize as necessary the fruit, vegetable, and potato trade in cities and workers' settlements. Work at grain reception and procurement points is now organized much more efficiently and precisely. Workers of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources have made a considerable contribution to the indicators achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

On any holiday, by tradition, Soviet people talk not only about their achievements but also about how to achieve more. And rural workers have very many reserves for achieving better end results.

It must be openly acknowledged, as the ceremonial meeting stressed, that many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have worked below their potential this year and are in arrears to the state.

It would not be objective to explain this solely by reference to the weather. Their results were adversely affected by serious omissions in the management of production and by the inefficient use of material, manpower, and financial resources. It is necessary to make an in-depth analysis of the results of the work of each kolkhoz and sovkhoz and each production area and to outline a package of measures that will make it possible to complete this year with the optimum results and to achieve higher indicators in the fourth year of the 5-year plan.

In what areas should efforts be concentrated? In arable farming it is necessary to continue to introduce zonal scientifically validated systems across a broad front, persistently, and purposefully, and to pay special attention to the assimilation of crop rotation and to improve the structure of sown areas. In addition, industrial seed cultivation should be set up, the use of reclaimed lands, mineral and organic fertilizers, and equipment should be improved, and industrial production techniques should be applied more effectively.

It is an object of special concern to set up a solid feed base on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz by improving the structure of feed crops and increasing the sowing of pulse crops -- vetch, peas, soybeans, and also rape, root crops, and perennial grasses, above all alfalfa.

Improving economic management efficiency is a multifaceted problem. The crucial task here is to radically increase labor productivity. Its solution is directly related to the active introduction of new forms of labor organization and remuneration and primarily of the collective contract. Besides the achievements there are also difficulties here. Not all leaders, specialists, or middle tier cadres have an in-depth knowledge of the essence and principles of applying the contract yet. In a number of places collectives are late in receiving autonomous financing targets and assessments of output are insufficiently validated. In some areas the size of teams and links has not been clearly defined and questions of their material and technical supply, or reports and accounting, and of relations with other subunits and farm services have not been resolved. It is necessary to accelerate the study of all these questions and to ensure that 1984 is the year of the mass application of the collective contract in the countryside.

Now when major measures have been taken to strengthen the agricultural economy, it is very important to ensure the loss-free and profitable working of all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. For this it is necessary to switch all production areas to intrafarm accounting. All it takes is to improve the standard of economic work, to systematically analyze the state of affairs, and to improve planning, accounting, and monitoring.

Thus increasing demands are being placed on farm leaders and experts, middle tier units, and the economic training of all workers. Quite a few cadres are being trained. But the quality of their training does not always meet the increasing demands of the day. It is thus necessary to restructure the whole system of training and retaining of cadres and to instill the strictest order in their distribution. Agro-industrial associations and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders must bring the central problems of the countryside's social development to the fore and must resolve them urgently.

The speaker noted the very fruitful work done by the whole series of rayon agro-industrial associations. At the same time, a considerable proportion of the rayon and oblast agro-industrial associations are making timid use of their rights and are insufficiently active in their resolution of the problems that are emerging, particularly those of an intersector character.

It is important to improve and hone the style of leadership, to give a principled assessment to all manifestations of departmentalism, and to ensure the coordinated, smooth, interested work of all links of the agro-industrial complex.

With great enthusiasm the participants in the ceremonial meeting adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

DEPUTY AGRICULTURE MINISTER VIEWS 'GOOD' HARVEST

PM110904 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Article by USSR Deputy Agriculture Minister A.T. Gulenko: "Our Agrarian Shop; Today Is Agricultural Workers' Day"]

[Text] Workers in agriculture -- a vitally important sector of the country's national economy -- are celebrating their professional holiday.

At the request of a KRSNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Aleksey Timofeyevich Gulenko, USSR deputy agriculture minister, describes how the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum decisions and the USSR Food Program is proceeding and the successes with which the sector's workers are greeting the holiday.

In recent years, as a result of the consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy, big positive changes have occurred in the country's agricultural production.

Suffice it to say that during the last three 5-year plans alone the volume of capital investment in agriculture amounted to around R400 billion, which is just over 300 percent more than in the whole preceding period of Soviet power.

This has made it possible to increase agriculture's energy capacities 2.6 times, step up its technical provision substantially, increase fertilizer supplies 3-fold, and expand the area of reclaimed land 1.7 times.

The implementation of these and other measures made it possible -- despite the known difficulties caused by the unfavorable weather conditions of recent years -- to increase agricultural production 50 percent and considerably increase labor productivity.

Now agricultural workers are faced with new tasks: ensuring the population's steady supply with all types of food in the shortest possible time, making use of the country's growing economic potential and improving Soviet people's diet on the basis of the most valuable products.

In the current 5-year plan, as well as fully meeting the population's needs in terms of bread, bread and flour products, confectionery, pasta products, potatoes, sugar, grits, margarine, and fish, the supply of meat, milk, vegetable oil, and fruit and vegetable products will improve considerably.

What is the state of affairs in our agrarian shop today? It must be said that 1983 has been difficult for rural workers. Virtually no region experienced relatively favorable weather conditions. The weather was particularly capricious and unsettled in the Nonchernozem Zone, Kazakhstan, and Siberia. The southern regions of the Ukraine, Moldavia, and the North Caucasus suffered severe drought.

Agricultural workers countered these difficulties with selfless labor, organization, and efficiency. Today, summarizing the preliminary results, it is possible to say that a good harvest has been grown this year. Many oblasts, krays, and republics have already completed the harvesting and fulfilled the plans for the sale of grain to the state.

We would also like to stress that the quality of products has also improved. Considerably more valuable and hard strains of wheat, rye, malting barley, rice, peas, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, and other crops than last year have been procured. The increase in their production and procurement is a weighty contribution by rural workers to implementing the Food Program.

The stockraisers have also worked well. Their successes are to a considerable degree dependent on the good work of the feed procurement workers. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz feed resources make it possible to carry out the wintering of social livestock successfully, constantly increasing production.

It must be stressed that this year rural workers have been working in new conditions -- in all administrative regions, oblasts, krays, and republics agro-industrial associations have been created, which from the very beginning have shown good results. These bodies have had a particular influence in improving kolkhoz and sovkhoz material and technical supply and transport shipments and also in increasing the responsibility of all participants in the agro-industrial complex for the end results of work. The new agricultural production of management organs have considerably stimulated the work of sector leaders and specialists in introducing scientifically substantiated systems of farming and progressive forms of labor organization and payment, primarily the collective contract.

Now in the fields winter crops are being sown and the ground is being prepared for the next crop. Feed stocks are being replenished and seed stocks created.

Responding with deeds to the party's concern, the rural workers are working selflessly, realizing full well that ultimately the successful fulfillment of the USSR Food Program and the growth of our motherland's might and Soviet people's well-being depend on the individual contribution of each of them.

COSMOS-1503 SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED, PLACED IN ORBIT

LD120737 Moscow TASS in English 0719 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite of the Cosmos series, Cosmos 1503, to continue exploration of outer space. The satellite has been put in orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 100.9 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 827 kilometers, minimum distance -- 791 km, inclination of the orbit -- 74 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

INDIAN COSMONAUTS BEGIN PRACTICAL TRAINING

LD081455 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Two Indian spacemen have begun practical training in preparation for their scheduled flight along with Soviet cosmonauts. They have completed their theoretical studies at the Star Town near Moscow. Among the qualities Ravish Malhotra and Rakesh Sharma admire most in Soviet cosmonauts is the coolness they possess in all the great experience they have acquired through many space expeditions. In the opinion of the Soviet crewmen, the Indian cosmonauts have excellent reaction and a subtle knowledge of technology. The international crew of two Soviet and one Indian cosmonauts are to make their flight next year.

EDITORIAL HAILS NEW SOVIET ARMED FORCES DRAFT

PM071039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Under the Banner of Glory and Courage"]

[Text] Today the papers carry the USSR Defense Ministry order on the release from the Armed Forces of servicemen who have served the prescribed term and the latest draft of citizens for active service. A new detachment of young people is poised beneath the banner of glory and courage. With a feeling of pride in their socialist state and in our heroic people, young patriots are entering the Army and Navy and the Border and Internal Troops to fulfill with honor their constitutional duty.

This year's draft of young people is taking place at an important time. Soviet people are working with enthusiasm at plants, on construction sites, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses. They are making every effort to successfully complete the 3d year of the 5-year plan and to achieve new successes in implementing the impressive tasks outlined by the 26th party congress. There is no doubt that the work of party and Soviet organs and military commissariats in conducting the latest draft and sending the draftees to the troops will be imbued with this atmosphere of patriotic animation, enthusiasm, and a high degree of organization, efficiency, and responsibility.

The combat formation of the Soviet Armed Forces is being worthily reinforced. The reinforcements are distinguished by a high standard of education, culture, and technical competence. The makeup of the draftees reflects the profound social transformations in our society's life. An unquenchable love for the motherland burns in the young patriots' hearts and they consider it a great honor to be in the ranks of the land of soviets' armed defenders.

Military commissariats make a great contribution to training spiritually and physically tempered reinforcements. High indicators in the competition for the best training of young people for service in the Armed Forces were achieved by Moscow city and Dnepropetrovsk and Vologda Oblast military commissariats and the Belorussian SSR Military Commissariat (on the basis of Minsk Oblast indicators). Many oblasts, krays, and republics have accumulated a wealth of experience in work with draftees. The draft must be carried out in an organized fashion based on this experience.

The medical and draft commissions have an important role in resolving this responsible task. They must be strictly guided in their activity by the demands of the Law on General Military Obligation and other documents that regulate the drafting of citizens for military service and pay careful attention to the standard of general educational and technical training of each draftee.

It is important to organize the sendoff of young people to the Army well. This normally takes the form of a moving holiday and vivid manifestation of nationwide love for the Soviet Armed Forces. This year too, there will be ceremonial meetings at plants and on kolkhozes and sovkhoses and there will be instructions to the draftees from their parents, work comrades, party and labor veterans, and frontline soldiers to carry high the honor of the Soviet serviceman, vigilantly stand guard over the fatherland, and worthily continue the heroic traditions of the Armed Forces.

Our country is immense. Thousands of kilometers separate its western from its eastern borders and its northern from its southern borders. Many draftees have a long journey to their place of service. The dispatch of the young people to the troops occupies an important place in the big and complex duties of military commissariat personnel during the draft period. Care must be taken to ensure exemplary order at assembly centers and in convoys.

Concern must be shown right away to allocate good-quality passenger cars and reserve aircraft for the dispatch and to provide draftees with food, newspapers, and magazines for the whole journey. Party political work with draftees on the way to their place of service must be planned efficiently. Officers, ensigns, warrant officers, sergeants, and soldiers accompanying the draftees have special responsibility for strict military order during the whole journey. People with high moral, political, and professional qualities must be allocated for this purpose.

Military service, with its special laws and strict regulations, awaits the draftees. From the very first day the young soldiers must feel the warmth of the Army family and be imbued with pride in their own unit, or ship and their glorious traditions of military comradeship. Experience shows that the young draftees' military development proceeds more successfully, the more firmly and strictly commanders and political workers fulfill service duties and regulation requirements, combine daily exactingness with concern for subordinates in their activities, and manage to create an atmosphere in the subunit in which young soldiers and sailors feel full members of the military collectives.

While receiving the young reinforcements, commanders and political workers must at the same time display ample concern for those servicemen who are to be transferred to the reserve, arranging matters so that each of them takes away happy memories of his own unit or ship. This must be assisted by moving ceremonies of farewell from the unit, ship, and combat banner. Neither formalism nor red tape must have any place here. The experienced servicemen must take care to train worthy replacements and to pass on to novices their own knowledge and experience of combat equipment maintenance. Servicemen being transferred to the reserve must be helped to choose their path into working life correctly, and assistance must be given to these among them who express the desire to become ensigns or warrant officers. Explanations of the benefits that servicemen transferred to the reserve enjoy on entering higher and secondary education establishments in the country must be organized on a wide scale in units and subunits.

The training year is ending in the Army and Navy. Servicemen are full of aspiration to completely fulfill socialist pledges in competition, to raise still higher units' and ships' combat readiness, and to gladden the motherland with new success in martial labor. May this atmosphere of high patriotic enthusiasm, inspiration and creative fire have a beneficial influence on young soldiers and sailors and help them more rapidly become part of the combat formation and become skillful, tempered, and reliable defenders of the Soviet motherland.

COMPETITION EFFECTIVE IN TRAINING ARMED FORCES

PM071413 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Effectiveness of Competition"]

[Text] Socialist competition has become a truly inalienable part of the entire process of combat and political training and of the entire multifaceted life of personnel in the Army and the Navy. It is a powerful lever for developing servicemen's creative activity in the struggle to enhance combat readiness, to improve field, air, and sea training, and to strengthen military discipline and regulation order.

The constantly increasing demands on the combat readiness of units and ships, on the standard of personnel combat training, and on the state of discipline, organization, and order also place on the agenda the question of further enhancing the mobilizing and education role of competition. The recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving the Organization and Practice of Summing Up the Results of Socialist Competition and Encouraging Its Winners" directs military councils, commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations toward this.

The resolution notes the increased significance of competition in implementing the party's economic policy, involving working people in production management, and fostering a commun attitude to work. It emphasizes that the CPSU Central Committee November (1982 and June (1983) Plenum decisions set the task of enhancing the effectiveness of competition and strengthening its role in intensifying the economy, resolving other urgent problems of national economic development, and ensuring on this basis the further strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might and growth in the people's well-being.

While noting the tremendous role of competition in the life of the Armed Forces and the successes achieved by many military collectives as a result of making effective use of its mobilizing and educational role, it must at the same time be admitted that the great potential of competition in the Army and Navy is still far from being fully realized. There are still frequent instances of a formal, bureaucratic approach to organizing it and of a discrepancy between word and deed. In certain units and ships competition is devoid of a creative nature, is "conducted" only on paper, and is not aimed at developing lively competitiveness among servicemen and subunits. Subunits which are standing still and which rest content with middling indicators frequently escape the notice of competition organizers. The shortcomings noted in the CPSU Central Committee resolution also occur, such as the lack of proper exactingness when summing up results and the insufficiently effective use of measures of moral and material encouragement.

Specific tasks for military cadres to improve competition organization stem from the resolution. It is necessary to enhance in every possible way its influence on resolving tasks of combat readiness, of enhancing vigilance, and of strengthening military discipline and regulation order. At military enterprises and construction sites the competitors' chief attention must be focused on accelerating the labor productivity growth rate, improving output quality, increasing the production volume, fulfilling deliveries under contracts and orders on schedule, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and strengthening the policy of thrift, order, and discipline.

The resolution of these tasks demands the improvement of organizational and educational work in military and labor collectives and fuller regard for the special features of every one of them. The chief thing is to organize lively, creative competition directly in the company, battery, squadron, and ship's combat unit, and -- at enterprises and on construction sites -- in the team, section, and shop and to introduce competitiveness into the daily training and production processes. Developing the creative nature of competition means ensuring that every soldier and sailor, sergeant and petty officer, ensign and warrant officer, every officer, and every worker and employee has a clear picture of the aims which the military or labor collective has set itself and of the contribution which he personally must make to achieving those aims.

The success of competition depends to a decisive degree on concentrating the competitors' efforts on key directions of improving combat readiness. Constant concern should be shown for ensuring that all categories of servicemen improve their rated qualifications and skillfully master weapons and combat hardware. It is necessary to persistently implement the motto "A higher level of assimilation of new hardware!" Better use must be made of the potential of competition for fostering high moral and combat qualities in servicemen.

It is an urgent task to ensure the high intensity of competition and its high effectiveness at the concluding stage of the training year. The time has come to report on the fulfillment of pledges. It is a matter of honor for every military collective and every serviceman to fulfill combat and political training plans and programs and competition pledges in full and with high quality. It is important to ensure high exactingness and total objectivity in determining competition winners. Competition results must be summed up in good time, in a businesslike atmosphere, and with the active participation of all servicemen. No one, not one person must remain in the shadows, without an assessment of his personal contribution to the overall result. The experience of progressive workers should be promptly generalized and introduced. It is no less important to investigate in depth every instance of the nonfulfillment of pledges, to call severely to account those who are to blame for this having happened, and to take prompt measures to eliminate shortcomings.

It is a responsible matter to prepare for the new training year and determine the next competition targets. The role and significance of pledges, which must be high and tremendous but at the same time realistic and reflecting the specific tasks facing the collective, should be enhanced. It is the duty of political organs and party and Komsomol organizations to ensure the vanguard role of communists and Komsomol members in competition. It is important to enhance in every possible way the responsibility of commanders and of all competition organizers for unity of word and deed, for achieving high end results, and for creating conditions for the unconditional fulfillment of pledges.

Make competition highly effective! This is the urgent demand of the day and one of the important conditions for further improving the quality of combat and political training and enhancing combat readiness.

GROUND FORCES GENERAL SMIRNOV DIES

PM071553 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed obituary of Lieutenant General A.P. Smirnov]

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Anatoliy Petrovich Smirnov, first deputy chief of the Ground Forces General Staff, has died after a brief, serious illness.

A.P. Smirnov was born 20 August 1930 in the village of Gubino, Leninskiy Rayon, Velikiye Luki Oblast, into the family of a kolkhoz member. In the Soviet Army he traveled the path from cadet to lieutenant general.

V.I. Petrov, M.D. Popkov, A.M. Mayorov, D.A. Grinkevich, S.Kh. Agenov, M.G. Khomulo, P.I. Bazhenov, Yu.M. Potapov, V.M. Mikhalkin, Yu.M. Lazarev, V.K. Pikalov, I.M. Tretyak, V.P. Novikov, Yu.A. Naumenko, Kh.M. Ambaryan, M.I. Goglev, Ye.A. Kuznetsov, I.F. Arkhipov, N.G. Ter-Grigoryants, S.P. Bokov, I.N. Rodionov.